

223. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to invest all or any of the members of a punchayet with powers described in Section 200 of this Act so far as the same are applicable. Two or more of the members so invested may thereafter sit together under such bye-laws as to rotation, days of sitting, and place of sitting, as the Magistrate may from time to time prescribe, and so sitting shall have jurisdiction within the limits of their municipality. All the provisions of the said section with respect to Commissioners shall apply to members of a punchayet invested with powers as aforesaid so far as the said provisions are or may be applicable.

PART XIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

224. Every bill, notice, schedule, summons, or notice of demand, regarding any assessment, rate, or tax or any money due in respect of the same, may be served personally upon the person to whom the same is assessed, or be left at his usual place of abode with some adult male member or servant of his family, or if it cannot be so served, may be put up on some conspicuous part of such place of abode, and shall thereby be deemed to be duly served.

Provided that, if the place of abode of the owner of any house, building, or land in respect of which a rate is assessed be unknown, or if the owner of any such house, building, or land be not resident within the limits of the place, every such bill, notice, summons, or notice of demand, shall be deemed to have been duly served, if put up on some conspicuous part of the house, building, or land in respect of which the rate is assessed.

225. No assessment, and no charge or demand of a rate or tax made under the authority of this Act shall be impeached or affected by reason of any mistake in the name of any person liable to pay the rate or tax, or in the description of any property or thing liable to the rate or tax, or any mistake in the amount of assessment, provided the directions of this Act be in substance and effect complied with; and no proceedings under this Act shall, for want of form, be quashed or set aside in any court of justice.

226. No distress levied by virtue of this Act shall be deemed unlawful, nor shall any party making the same be deemed a trespasser, on account of any defect or want of form in the notice, schedule, summons, notice of demand, warrant of distress, inventory, or other proceeding relating thereto, nor shall such party be deemed a trespasser *ab initio* on account of any irregularity afterwards committed by him; but all persons aggrieved by such irregularity may recover full satisfaction for any special damage sustained by them in any court of competent jurisdiction.

227. Instead of proceeding by distress and sale, or in case of failure to realize by distress the whole or any part of any rates, taxes, expenses, or charges, recoverable under the provisions of this Act, the Commissioners may sue the person liable to pay the same in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

228. The Commissioners may make compensation out of the Municipal Fund to any person sustaining any damage by reason of the exercise of any of the powers vested in the Commissioners, their officers or servants, under this Act.

229. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to make bye-laws, and to repeal, alter, and amend the same, subject to the confirmation hereinafter-mentioned, for regulating the time and mode of collecting the rates and taxes mentioned in this Act, for regulating the conduct of persons employed by them, for the management of all matters connected with conservancy, and for carrying out all the purposes of this Act; and to affix fines as penalties for the infringement of such bye-laws. Provided that no bye-law shall be repugnant to any law in force, and that no fine for any one infringement of a bye-law shall exceed twenty Rupees, and that in case of a continuing infringement no fine shall exceed five Rupees for every day after notice from the Commissioners of such infringement.

230. No bye-law or alteration of a bye-law shall have effect until the same shall have been approved and confirmed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and shall have been published for such length of time and in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal shall order.

231. All bye-laws, when the same shall have been duly confirmed and published, shall, until the same be repealed or altered, be of the like effect as if they were inserted in this Act.

232. No action shall be brought against the Commissioners, or against a punchayet, or any of their officers, or any person acting under their direction, for anything done under this Act until the expiration of one month next after notice in writing shall have been delivered or left at the office of the Commissioners or affixed at some conspicuous place in the village of such punchayet, or at the place of abode of such person, explicitly stating the cause of action and the name and place of abode of the intended plaintiff; and unless such notice be proved, the court shall find for the defendant, and every such action shall be commenced within three months next after the accrual of the cause of action, and not afterwards; and if any person to whom any such notice of action is given, shall before such action is brought, tender sufficient amends to the plaintiff, such plaintiff shall not recover.

233. The Commissioners may direct any prosecution for any public nuisance whatever, and may order proceedings to be taken for the recovery of any penalties, and for the punishment of any persons offending against the provisions of this Act, and may order the expenses of such prosecution or other proceedings to be paid out of the Municipal Fund, and no charge of an offence under this Act shall be instituted without the order or consent of the

Commissioners, and no such charge shall be instituted except within three months next after the commission of such offence. Any prosecution under this section shall be instituted before any Magistrate having jurisdiction under the provisions of Chapter XV of the Criminal Procedure Code. The procedure of the above-mentioned code shall apply to all trials of offences under this Act.

234. All the proceedings of the Magistrate of the district, or of a Magistrate under this Act, or of the Municipal Commissioners, except as otherwise specially provided, shall be subject to the control and revision of the Commissioner of the division; and all the proceedings of the Commissioner of the division shall be subject to the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Proceedings of Magistrate of district and Commissioner of division respectively, subject to control of Lieutenant-Governor.

SCHEDULE A.
(Referred to in Section 5.)
ACTS REPEALED.

Number of Act.	Title.
Act XXVI of 1850 ...	To enable improvements to be made in towns.
Act XX of 1856 ...	To make better provision for the appointment and maintenance of police chowkedars in cities, towns, stations, suburbs, and bazaars in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.
Act XXI of 1857 ...	To make better provision for the order and good government of the suburbs of Calcutta and of the station of Howrah.
Act XII of 1858 ...	For raising funds for making and repairing roads in the suburbs of Calcutta and the station of Howrah.
Act III (B.C.) of 1864, or District Municipal Improvement Act.	For the appointment of Municipal Commissioners in towns and other places in the provinces under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and to make better provision for the conservancy, improvement, and watching thereof, and for the levying of rates and taxes thereon.
Act IV (B.C.) of 1865 ...	For the prohibition of the practice of inoculation in the town and suburbs of Calcutta and in towns to which Act III of 1864 has been or shall hereafter be extended.
Act VI (B.C.) of 1867 ...	For the better regulation of the police in towns and municipalities in the territories under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
Act VII (B.C.) of 1867 ...	For amending Act III of 1864.
Act II (B.C.) of 1868 ...	For amending the District Municipal Improvement Act.
Act VI (B.C.) of 1868, or District Towns Act, 1868.	For providing for the better regulation of the police in towns under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and for the conservancy and improvement thereof.

SCHEDULE B (referred to in section 36).

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

An assessment made for [here describe the Municipality for which the assessment is made] upon the several occupiers of houses and other

property in the said Municipality pursuant to the Bengal Municipalities Act, 1872, for the purpose of maintaining the conservancy for such Municipality and carrying out the other provisions.

Property occupied.	Names of occupants.	Profession or business.	Amount of quarterly assessment.

Whereas the above assessment has been duly made pursuant to the Bengal Municipalities Act, 1872, and has been revised and settled by me, the undersigned Magistrate of _____, the several persons whose names are included in the said assessment are hereby required to pay the quarterly instalments set opposite to their names with regularity to the Tax Collector or other person appointed by the Magistrate to receive the same, the first payment on the first day of () and every subsequent payment on or before the first day of () the first day of (), and the first day of (), or in default thereof, any arrear that may be due will be realized by distraint and sale of the personal effects of the defaulter, or of any goods and chattels which may be found on the premises in respect of which such defaulter is assessed, and such other proceedings adopted for the recovery of the same as allowed by law.

Dated this _____ day of _____
Magistrate of _____

SCHEDULE C.—(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 58.)
Tax on Carriages, Horses, and Elephants.

	Rs. p. quarter.
For every 4-wheeled carriage on springs drawn by two horses ...	4 8
For every 4-wheeled carriage on springs drawn by one horse or pony, or a pair of ponies under thirteen hands ...	1 8
For every 4-wheeled carriage without springs ...	1 8
For every 2-wheeled carriage on springs ...	2 4
For every 2-wheeled carriage without springs, drawn by a horse, pony, or mule ...	0 12
For every horse ...	2 4
For every pony under thirteen hands or mule ...	0 12
For every elephant ...	6 0
Ponies under eleven hands, and children's carriages the wheels of which do not exceed twenty-four inches in diameter, exempt.	

SCHEDULE D.

(Referred to in Section 70.)

License on Professions, Trades, and Callings.

CLASS I.

	Yearly.	Rs.
Every Joint-Stock Company	100

CLASS II.

Every Merchant, Banker, Shroff, Banian, wholesale Trader, and Commission Agent, and every practising Surgeon, Physician, Dentist, Architect, Civil Engineer, Barrister, Attorney, Proctor, Notary Public, and Pleader of the High Court ...	Rs. 50
Every owner or farmer of a hât or bazaar.	
Every owner of Cotton, Jute, Hide, or other Screws and every Auctioneer ...	

CLASS III.

Every Broker or Daloll employed in the wholesale transfer or purchase of Imports or Exports, or in the sale of Government Securities, Shares, and Bills of Exchange, or in procuring Freight.	25
Every Practising Licentiate of Medicine, Apothecary, and Veterinary Surgeon...	
Every keeper of a Spirit-shop, Punch-house or Billiard room, wholesale Tobacco or Jute Depôt ...	25
Every Hotel-keeper, Boarding House-keeper, Shop-keeper, Manufacturer or Trader, whose shop or place of business is assessed under Section at more than 250 or less than 100 Rupees a month ...	
Every Pawn-broker, and every person having a shop or place of business registered under Section ...	
Every Pleader, Mooktear, or Law Agent, not included in Class II. ...	

CLASS IV.

Every Hotel-keeper, Boarding and Lodging House-keeper, Shop-keeper, Manufacturer or Trader, whose shop or place of business is kept in a brick-house, but not included in Class II. or Class III.	12
Every keeper of a permanent stall at a daily public market or in a chook ...	
Every Poddar or Money-changer ...	
Every Hakeem, Koberaj, and Native Doctor, not included in any other Class	

CLASS V.

Every keeper of a shop not included in any other Class, and every Daloll not included in Class III....	4
Every Pedlar, Hawker, Box-wallah, and keeper of a shop at a periodical market or hât ...	

CLASS VI.

All other itinerant dealers and keepers of stalls at periodical markets or hâts ...	1
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NOTE.—A person who carries on several kinds of business, and may come under more than one of the designations in this schedule, shall be chargeable only under one of such designations at the discretion of the Chairman or of the sub-committee as the case may be, and in the case of a firm consisting of two or more persons, payment by any one of such persons shall be considered to be payment by the firm.

SCHEDULE E.

(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 91.)

Maximum rates of tolls payable on entering the municipal limits.

	Rs.	As.	P.
On every four-wheeled carriage on springs ...	0	8	0
Ditto two-wheeled ditto ...	0	4	0
On every cart, hackery on springs, or cart drawn by men, buffaloes, bullocks, horses, ponies, asses, or mules laden ...	0	4	0
Ditto ditto not laden ...	0	2	0
On every buffalo or bullock laden ...	0	1	0
Ditto horse laden or ridden ...	0	2	0
Ditto ditto not laden or ridden ...	0	1	0
Ditto pony or ass laden or ridden ...	0	1	0
Ditto elephant ditto ...	1	0	0
Ditto camel ...	0	4	0

SCHEDULE F.

FORM A.—(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 104.)

Notice of Demand.

Municipality of ()
To of
Take notice that the sum of Rs. being the amount of assessment due from you to the Fund of the said Municipality is hereby demanded from you, and that if you do not, within ten days, pay the same with two annas as the cost of this notice into the office of , the same with costs will be levied by distress and sale of your goods and chattels.

(Sd.)

Magistrate of

FORM B.—(REFERRED TO IN SECTIONS 104 and 105.)

Table of Fees payable upon distraints under this Act.

Sums distrained for	Fee.
	Rs. As.
Under 1 Rupee ...	0 4
1 and under 5 Rupees ...	0 8
5 " 10 " ...	1 0
10 " 15 " ...	1 8
15 " 20 " ...	2 0
20 " 25 " ...	2 8
25 " 30 " ...	3 0
30 " 35 " ...	3 8
35 " 40 " ...	4 0
40 " 45 " ...	4 8
45 " 50 " ...	5 0
50 " 60 " ...	6 0
60 " 80 " ...	7 8
80 " 100 " ...	9 0
Above 100 " ...	10 0

The above charge includes all expenses including the service of notice of demand, except when peons are kept in charge of property distrained, in which case three annas must be paid daily for each man.

FORM C.—(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 105.)

Warrant of Distraint.

To (here insert the name of the officer charged with the execution of the warrant.)

Rupees and the charges of taking, keeping and selling such distress, to return the surplus (if any) on demand to the person whom you shall find in possession of the said property. If sufficient distress cannot be found of the property of the said you are to certify the same to us together with this warrant.

(Signature of the Chairman
or Vice-Chairman.)

Form of Inventory and Notice (state particulars of goods seized).

Take notice that I have this day seized the property specified in the above inventory for the sum of _____ Rupees due for the rates *(or taxes)* mentioned in the margin for the months of _____ 18____, and that unless you pay into the office of the Municipal Commissioners of _____ the amount due, together with the costs of this distress within ten days from the day of the date of this notice, the property will be sold.

(Signature of the officer executing
Date the warrant of distress.

Returns of Sales.

District.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Names of delinquent.	Amount of delinquency.	Amount paid in penalty.	Inventory of property seized in delinquency.	Date of distress.	Date of sale.	Property sold.	Amount realized on realization.	Purchaser's name.	Balance.

18 .

Births in the Municipality of

[illegible]

SCHEDULE H.—(referred to in Sections 115 and 116.)
18 . Deaths in the Municipality of

No.	When died.	Nationality or caste.	Name.	Sex.	Age.	Profession.	Cause of Death.	Signature, description, and residence of informant.	When registered.	Signature of Registrar.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THERE are at present four different laws, besides several amending Acts, under which municipalities in Bengal are administered. The present Bill has been framed with the view of consolidating these different enactments into a single law. Opportunity has been taken to enlarge the powers of Municipal Commissioners; to lay less municipal work and responsibility on the shoulders of Magistrates; to make Municipal Commissioners elective; and in other ways to afford more scope for municipal self-government. The Bill provides for three classes of municipalities; in two classes the governing body will be Municipal Commissioners, while the rural townships in the third class will be administered by punchayets. Municipal Commissioners will have power to adopt one or more of the ordinary forms of Indian municipal taxation, but for punchayets only one form of local taxation will be available. Municipal funds will be devoted to police and to ordinary municipal purposes; and it is proposed to permit of their expenditure

on the maintenance of education and on the relief of exceptional distress. Village funds in third class Municipalities shall, it is proposed, be applicable to the payment of chowkeydars, to the maintenance of *patshalas* or rural schools, and to the supply of drinking water. Power is taken for Government or its officers to intervene in cases where Municipal Commissioners or a punchayet may fail to maintain sufficient police, or where elementary education may not be available at reasonable cost. Provision is made for members of municipal bodies sitting for the trial of petty offences committed within the limits of their townships. In respect of nuisances, of conservancy, of vaccination, of town markets, and such like matters, the Bill adopts the provisions of existing Municipal Acts.

C. BERNARD.

The 9th December 1871.

HERBERT COWELL,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Dept.

THE following Bill as settled by the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations on the 9th March 1872, is by order of the President, published for general information :—

A Bill to amend the Calcutta Port Improvement Act, being Act V of 1870 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, and to amend Act XXII of 1855.

WHEREAS it is expedient to give to the Commissioners for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta a like indemnity to that which is given to the East India Company by section 61 of Act XXII of 1855, and otherwise to amend the said Act; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. The said Commissioners shall not be answerable for any act or default of any Conservator or Harbour Master of the said port, or of any Deputy or Assistant of the said officers, or of any person acting under the authority or directions of any such officer or assistant, heretofore or hereafter done within the limits of the said port; nor for any damage or injury heretofore or hereafter sustained by any vessel in consequence of any defect in any of the moorings, hawsers, or other thing belonging to the said Commissioners within the said port which may be used by such vessel. Provided that nothing in this section shall protect the said Commissioners from an action in respect of any act done by or under the express order or sanction of the said Commissioners.

2. Section 23 of the said Act XXII of 1855 is hereby repealed so far as the same affects the Port of Calcutta, but such repeal shall not affect any act done or liability incurred under the said section.

3. If any vessel with or without cargo shall be wrecked, stranded, or sunk within the limits of the said port, the Commissioners may in any case cause the same to be raised, removed, or destroyed; or they may call on the owner, master, or consignee thereof, to cause the same to be raised, removed, or destroyed; and if the said owner, master, or consignee, when called upon, shall refuse or neglect forthwith so to do, the Commissioners, in that case also, may cause the same to be raised, removed, or destroyed. Unless all expenses in or towards executing any works undertaken by the Commissioners under this section shall be repaid within one month after the completion thereof, the Commissioners may recover the same in the manner provided by the next succeeding section. The amount claimable and due under this section shall include all monies expended, reasonable remuneration for labor and for the use of the property and appliances of the Commissioners, and a further sum of twenty per cent on the total amount so due in respect of monies expended and of remuneration. If any dispute shall arise concerning the amount due to the Commissioners under this section, the same shall be determined by a Magistrate, who, upon application made to him for that purpose, shall have power to determine such amount, and to award such costs as he shall think reasonable to be added to or deducted from the

amount due under this section as he shall direct, and whose decision should be final.

4. If the property recovered under the next preceding section is unclaimed, or if the person claiming the same refuses or neglects to pay the amount due to the Commissioners under the next preceding section in respect thereof, such property, if of a perishable nature, may be sold forthwith; and if not of a perishable nature may be detained by the Commissioners at the risk and expense of all parties interested therein and may be sold at any period not less than two months after the recovery thereof by public auction; and after the realization of the proceeds thereof, the amount due to the Commissioners as aforesaid shall be deducted therefrom and paid to the Commissioners, and the balance shall be paid to the person entitled to recover, on his applying for the same; provided that such application be made within one year from the sale of such property, or good reason to the satisfaction of the Commissioners be shown why such application was not made. Otherwise, such balance shall be held by the Commissioners upon trust for the purposes of the said Act V of 1870.

5. In sections 29 and 31 of the said Act XXII of 1855, from such time as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal shall notify in the Calcutta Gazette, for the words "fifty pounds" wherever such words occur, shall be substituted the words "five pounds," and the said Act shall be thereafter read and construed as if the words hereby directed to be substituted were inserted in place of the words for which they are hereby directed to be substituted.

6. It shall be the duty of all police officers to give immediate information to the Commissioners of any offence committed contrary to the provisions of the said Act V of 1870, or of Act XXII of 1855, or of any bye-laws or rules having the force of law prescribed in accordance therewith. Any police officer may arrest any person committing in his view any offence against any of the said provisions, if the name and address of such person be unknown. Such person may be detained at the station house until his name and address shall be correctly ascertained.

7. This Act shall be read with and taken as part of the said Act V of 1870, and of the said Act XXII of 1855.

HERBERT COWELL,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

THE following Bill was read in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 9th March 1872, and was referred to a Select Committee who are to report therein in one month :—

A Bill to provide for the due appropriation of certain educational and charitable endowments.

WHEREAS there are at present endowments granted in money or in land for certain educational and charitable purposes, in respect of which either no person has been originally nominated a trustee, or there is now no trustee

living or capable of being appointed under the instrument of endowment; and whereas it is expedient to provide for their due appropriation and management; It is enacted as follows:—

1. All moneys or lands heretofore granted, or which may be hereafter granted by any person or persons for any charitable or educational purposes, within any district within the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, for which no person or persons have been nominated trustees or trustee, or for which there may not be any living trustee, or any power of appointing a trustee under the instrument of endowment, are hereby vested in such trustees as the said Lieutenant-Governor shall, as soon as possible after the passing of this Act, nominate, as hereinafter provided.

2. For every district in respect of which any such endowments have been made whereof at the time of the passing of this Act or thereafter there shall not be any trustee living or capable of being appointed under the instrument of endowment, the said Lieutenant-Governor shall nominate trustees in whom such endowments shall vest; provided that the chief executive officer of such district shall be nominated as one of the trustees in respect of such endowments. Such trustees shall have in all respects the same powers and responsibilities in relation thereto as if they had been appointed by the donor thereof under the instrument of endowment, and where there is no instrument of endowment, they shall be subject in all respects to the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor.

3. It shall be the duty of such trustees to take order that all endowments so vested in them as aforesaid shall be duly appropriated to the purposes for which they were destined by the respective donors thereof, so far as the same can be ascertained, and to invest the same in Government securities, and to apply the yearly proceeds or income thereof to the purposes aforesaid, subject in all respects to the general instructions of the Lieutenant-Governor; provided that the trustees may, with the sanction of the said Lieutenant-Governor, devote any portion of the capital sum or value of the said funds to any especial object for the furtherance of the above-mentioned purposes.

4. Any person interested in the purposes to which any endowment, not being for a purely religious purpose, may have been intended may, without joining as plaintiff any of the other persons interested therein, sue before the civil court the trustee, manager, or superintendent by whom such endowment may be administered, or any trustee appointed under this Act, for any misteasance, breach of trust, or neglect of duty, committed by such trustee, manager, or superintendent, in respect of the trusts vested in or confided to them respectively, and the civil court may direct the specific performance of any act by such trustee, manager, or superintendent, and may decree damages and costs against such trustee, manager, or superintendent, and may also direct the removal of such trustee, manager, or superintendent. The interest required in order to entitle a

person to sue under this section need not be a pecuniary or a direct or immediate interest, or such an interest as would entitle the person suing to take any part in the management or superintendence of the trusts. Provided that any trustee, nominated under this Act, shall not be liable for damages on account of any act done or omitted by him *bonâ fide* for the furtherance of the objects of the trust; and provided also that any costs which may be awarded against any trustee as aforesaid in a suit instituted under this section may, if the said trustee be found to have acted *bonâ fide*, be defrayed from the endowment vested in such trustee under this Act.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor may at any time nominate and appoint a new trustee or trustees for any endowment which by virtue of this Act has been vested as aforesaid, and also may at any time remove any trustee so appointed as aforesaid.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

IN some districts of Bengal there are certain educational and charitable endowments for which there are no properly constituted trustees. The present Bill is introduced to enable the Government to appoint standing trustees, who shall be responsible for the care of such endowments.

C. BERNARD.

The 2nd March 1872.

HERBERT COWELL,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

Orders by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Revenue and General Departments.

No. 540R.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 6th March 1872.—Babu Sasi Bhushan Bandyopadhyay, M.A., to officiate as Head Master of the Patna Collegiate School, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. A. S. Phillips, or until further orders.

✓ The 8th March 1872.—Mr. Alfred Wallis Paul, B.A., Assistant Magistrate and Collector, in charge of the Sub-division of Cox's Bazar, is vested with the powers of a Collector under the Land Acquisition Act, No. X. of 1870.

✓ Mr. Herbert Hankey is re-appointed to officiate as Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the Chittagong Division, from the date on which he took charge from Mr. Stuart Colvin Bayley.

✓ Mr. Ernest Montague Money, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Hooghly, is transferred to Burdwan.

✓ Mr. George Edward Makgill is re-appointed to be a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Second Grade, with effect from the date on which he joined the 24-Pergunnahs.

The 9th March 1872.—Babu Dwárkánáth Banurji, Deputy Collector, Howrah, is appointed under Section 7, Act X. of 1870, to take order for the acquisition of land required for the purpose of straightening the King's Road in that district.

The 11th March 1872.—Mr. Francis Graves to be Secretary to the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Cuttack.

Babu Uma Churn Ganguli, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have charge of the Sub-division of Bagirhaut. In addition to the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate, First Class, with which he is already vested, Babu Uma Churn Ganguli is empowered, under Section 38 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to hold the preliminary enquiry into cases triable by the Court of Session, to commit or hold to bail persons to take their trial before such Court of Session, and to exercise all the powers necessary for that purpose.

Mr. Thomas Taylor Allen to be a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade in Bhargulpore.

The 12th March 1872.—Mr. William LeFleming Robinson to officiate as Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the Rajshahye Division, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Edmund Weldon Molony, or until further orders.

Mr. James Sutherland Drummond to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Sarun, in the First Grade, during the absence, on duty, of Mr. Fleetwood Hugo Pellew, or until further orders.

Mr. Charles Bazett Garrett to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Bankoorah, in the First Grade, during the absence, on duty, of Mr. Skipwith Henry Churchill Tayler, or until further orders.

Mr. William Rea Larminie to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Bankoorah, in the Second Grade, until the arrival of Mr. Charles Bazett Garrett, or until further orders.

Babu Hira Lal Mukurji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergunge, to have charge of the Sub-division of Patooakhally, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Dina Nath Adhya, or until further orders.

Mr. Albert Champion Mangles to officiate in the First Grade of Magistrates and Collectors.

Mr. Valentine Irwin to be a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Second Grade, but to continue to officiate as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade, until further orders.

Babu Mohendra Nath Gupta, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the Burdwan Division, and vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate, Second Class.

Moulvi Abdul Hye, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the Dacca Division, and vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate, Second Class.

Mr. William Charles Muller, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Darjeeling, is transferred to Gawalparrah.

Mr. James Pratt, M.A., Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Jessore, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate.

Mr. Romesh Chandra Datta, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate, First Class.

Babu Akhay Kumar Sen, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergunge, is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate, First Class.

The following transfers of Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agents in the Benares Agency are sanctioned, with effect from the 1st March 1872, viz.:—

Mr. Henry Jessi Lloyd, from Etwah to Mirzapore.

Mr. James David Sayce, from Mynpoory to Etwah.

„ Ernest Frederic Joseph Porcelli, from Mirzapore to Mynpoory.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The 6th March 1872.—Mr. A. S. Phillips, Head Master of the Patna Collegiate School, for three months, under paragraph 12, clause 1 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Mr. Alexander Manson, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pooree, for two months and twenty-eight days, under Section XIX. of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules, from the 26th instant, or any other day in the beginning of April next, on which he may avail himself of the leave.

The 7th March 1872.—Mr. Robert Mason Towers, B.A., Officiating Judge of the Small Cause Courts of Sealdah and Howrah, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, from the date on which he may be relieved, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough.

The 8th March 1872.—Mr. Thomas Durant Beighton, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Second Grade, Burdwan, for two months and a half, under Section XIX. of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules.

The 9th March 1872.—Moulvie Ali Husain, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gya, for one month, from the 1st instant, under Section XVIII. of the Covenanted Service Leave Code.

The 11th March 1872.—Mr. Godfrey John Bective Tuile Dalton, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Bhargulpore, is allowed the usual subsidiary leave of absence from the 23rd instant, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough.

Mr. John Dalrymple Maclean, Deputy Collector of Customs, Calcutta, is allowed the usual subsidiary leave from the 24th ultimo, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough.

Captain Robert Cotton Money is allowed the usual subsidiary leave from the 1st January last, the day following the date of his arrival in India on his return from furlough, to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

Mr. Reginald Porch, c.s., is allowed eleven days subsidiary leave from the 4th instant, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough.

The 12th March 1872.—Mr. Edmund Weldon Molony, Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division, is allowed the usual subsidiary leave from the 23rd April next, to enable him to proceed to Europe on special leave, embarking at Bombay.

Mr. James Mackenzie, Collector of Stamps, Calcutta, and Superintendent of Abkaree Revenue in Calcutta and the 24-Pergunnahs, for twenty months, on Medical Certificate, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

ERRATUM.

The 7th March 1872.—In the orders of the 5th instant, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 6th idem, appointing certain gentlemen to officiate as Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors—

For

“ Babu Mohini Mohan Ray, Jessore,”

Read

“ Babu Mohini Mohan Chakravarti, Jessore.”

H. L. DAMPIER,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Order issued by the Government of India, in the Home Department, is republished for general information :—

No. 1172.—*Fort William, the 8th March 1872.—Notification.—Public.*—The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. W. B. Buckle to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service from the 20th December last.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India, in the Financial Department, are republished for general information :—

No. 1753.—*Fort William, the 7th March 1872.—Notifications.—Accounts.*—Read the following :—

FINANCIAL.

No. 48.

INDIA OFFICE;

London, 1st February 1872.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,—I have to acquaint you that the rate of exchange for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments, for the year 1872-73, has been fixed, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, at one shilling and eleven pence half-penny (1s. 11½d.) the rupee, and I have to request that you will give the necessary instructions for the due observance of this rate in respect of all transactions to which it is applicable.

I have, &c.,
(Sd.) ARGYLL.

ORDERED, that the above despatch be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

No. 1639.—*The 6th March 1872.*—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following be added as Rule 2 under Section 46 of the Civil Pension Code :—

2. Absence on leave in or out of India is no bar to an officer's being admitted to pension or gratuity.

No. 1681.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the addition of the following as Rule 2 under Section 85 of the Civil Pension Code :—

2. The above rule for the conversion of Rupees into sterling applies to officers under covenant, who are entitled by their covenant to pensions in accordance with the rules applicable to Uncovenanted Servants; the covenanted rate of exchange for their pay and allowances does not, unless it is expressly so stated, apply to their pensions.

No. 1772.—*The 8th March 1872.*—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following as Supplement C of the Civil Pension Code. The words "and Assistant Chaplains" in Section 3 (c) of the Code should be struck out :—

SUPPLEMENT C.

CHAPLAINS.

[The rules in this Supplement are now in general operation, except that the present Senior Chaplain of the Scotch Church in Bombay, when he has served his time for pension, will have the option of continuing to draw allowances on the old scale and abiding by the old scale of pension, or of drawing allowances on the new scale, or retiring, in which case his pension will be regulated by the rules in this Supplement. The present Senior Chaplain of the Scotch Church in Calcutta also is allowed an election (which he has not yet declared) between the old and the new scales of allowances and pension.]

Section 1. Pensions are granted to Chaplains under the following rules :—

Residence and service.

Section 2 (a). "Residence" is reckoned from arrival in India in the case of a Chaplain appointed in England, and from date of covenant in the case of a Chaplain appointed in India. It includes (1) time spent on duty, (2) privilege and subsidiary leave, and (3) time passed out of employ in India otherwise than on leave.

(b). "Service" includes "residence," and also all time spent on leave of any description; but no time before the beginning of "residence."

Retiring pension.

Section 3. A Chaplain who has completed 17 years' residence and 20 years' service, or, if appointed before the 11th January 1854, 15 years' residence and 18 years' service, is entitled to a retiring pension of £365 a year.

1. Pensions are granted either by the Government of India, Bombay, or Madras (as the case may be), or by the Secretary of State. A Chaplain proceeding to England often obtaining pension in India, should be careful to take with him the usual last pay certificate.

Compulsory retirement.

Section 4. A Chaplain must retire after 25 years from the beginning of his service, unless specially exempted by the Secretary of State, on the recommendation of the Governor General in Council, or of the Governor in Council of his Presidency.

Invalid pension.

Section 5. A Chaplain who is obliged, by bad health, to retire after completing seven years' residence, but before completing the periods of residence and service required by Section 3, is entitled to an invalid pension of £125-15-0 a year, or if he have completed ten years' residence, £173-7-6 a year.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

(STAMPS.)

No. 1756.—*The 8th March 1872*—In the exercise of the powers conferred by Section 26 of the Court Fees' Act of 1870 (Act No. VII) and of all other powers enabling him on this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel Notification by the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 1865, dated 15th March 1870, and to issue the following directions:—

The Stamps used to denote any fee chargeable under the said Act may be either impressed or adhesive, or partly impressed and partly adhesive.

When the exact amount of the fee chargeable under the Act can be denoted by a single impressed or a single adhesive Stamp, such fee shall be denoted by a single Stamp of either sort.

When the amount of the fee cannot be denoted by a single impressed or a single adhesive Stamp, the next lower impressed or adhesive Stamp shall be used, and the deficiency made up by one or more additional Stamps which may be either impressed or adhesive.

The impressed Stamps referred to in this Notification are the red and black printed Stamps, and the adhesive Stamps are those across which the words "Court Fees" have been printed.

Should the amount of the fee in any case involve a fraction of an anna, such fraction shall be remitted.

The provisions of this Notification shall for the present extend only to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and to the territories under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Chief Commissioner of Oude, and the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces respectively.

The following Order issued by the Government of India, in the Military Department, is republished for general information:—

No. 245.—*Fort William, the 8th March 1872.*—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Captain Everard Neal Digges La Touche, of the General List, Infantry, Assistant Commissioner, Bengal,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.							
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 12th March 1872.—It is hereby notified that under the provisions of Section 5 of the Indian Registration Act, No. VIII. of 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to form the two following sub-districts, in the district of Furreedpore:—

A new sub-district, with head-quarters at Bhanga, shall comprise the thannahs of Deora and Sadderpore.

Another sub-district, with head-quarters at Gopalgunge, shall comprise the thannahs of Gopinathpore and Muxudpore.

The thannahs of Furreedpore, Talmah, and Bhusna will remain in, and henceforth comprise the sudder sub-district.

This Notification will take effect on and from the 1st day of April 1872.

H. L. DAMPIER,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 12th March 1872.—It is hereby notified that under the provisions of Section 5 of the Indian Registration Act VIII. of 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to form a new sub-district, in the district of 24-Pergunnahs, comprising the thannahs of Ariadaha and Dum-Dum, and the Suburbs of Calcutta north of the Circular Road and Balliaghatta Canal, with head-quarters at Burrnagore.

This Notification shall take effect on and from the 1st April 1872.

H. L. DAMPIER,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Judicial and Political Departments.

No. 360J.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 2nd March 1872.—Sub-Assistant Surgeon Chuni Lal Das to have charge of the Charitable Dispensary at Azimgunge.

The 7th March 1872.—Babu Braja Mohan Prasad to officiate, until further orders, as Moon-siff of Jumooe, in Zillah Bhaugulpore.

The 8th March 1872.—Mr. Rowland Vyner Cockerell is appointed to officiate temporarily as Additional Judge of Hooghly, and is vested, under the provisions of Section 2, Act XIX. of 1871, with the powers of a Sessions Judge in Howrah and the 24-Pergunnahs.

The 11th March 1872.—Babu Mahendranath Basu to officiate as First Subordinate Judge of

the 24-Pergunnahs, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Kailas Chandra Dev, or until further orders.

Babu Naffar Chandra Bhatta, B.L., to officiate temporarily as Second Subordinate Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs.

The 12th March 1872.—Mr. Henry Bruce Simson, Additional District Judge of Chittagong and Dacca, on leave, to be also Additional Sessions Judge of those districts, and Additional District and Sessions Judge of Backergunge.

Mr. Arthur Leven to officiate as Additional District and Sessions Judge of Dacca, Chittagong, and Backergunge, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Henry Bruce Simson, or until further orders.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The 7th March 1872.—Dr. Edwin Clement Bensley, Civil Surgeon of Rajshahye, for fourteen days, under Section XVIII. of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules. Native Doctor Baroda Kanta Sen will remain in charge of the Civil Medical duties of the Station of Beaulah during Dr. Bensley's absence.

The 9th March 1872.—Sub-Assistant Surgeon Abinash Chandra Banurji, for one month, from the 16th ultimo, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Baboo Jadu Nath Mallik, Officiating Subordinate Judge, and Judge of the Small Cause Courts of Moorsshedabad and the Cantonment of Berhampore, for ten days, from the 15th instant, under Section XVIII. of the Covenanted Service Leave Code.

The 11th March 1872.—Babu Kailas Chandra Dev, First Subordinate Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs, for one month, under Section XVIII of the Covenanted Service Leave Code, subject to his making the declaration required by Financial Notification No. 3463, dated the 30th December 1871.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 29th February 1872.—Mr Augustus Rivers Thompson made over charge of the office of Secretary to the Government of Bengal to Mr. Charles Edward Bernard this day in the afternoon.

The 9th March 1872.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Mr. Stuart Colvin Bayley of his seat in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations in the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William.

The 12th March 1872.—The services of Third Grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon Isan Chandra Ray, Officiating House Surgeon of the Howrah General Hospital, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Oude.

ERRATUM.

The 8th March 1872.—In the orders of the 5th instant, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the

6th idem, appointing certain gentlemen to be Justices of the Peace for the town of Calcutta—

For

“Lieutenant-Colonel Augustine Allen,”

Read

“Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Stewart Allan.”

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Order issued by the Government of India, in the Military Department, is republished for general information:—

No. 228.—*Fort William, the 4th March 1872.*—The following paragraphs of a Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 33, dated 8th February 1872, are published for general information:—

1. The under-mentioned Officers and War-rant Officers have been permitted to return to their duty, *viz.*:—

* * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Gordon.

* * * *

Surgeon A. A. Mantell.

* * * *

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 7th March 1872.—It is hereby notified that under the provisions of Section 16, Act VI. of 1871 (the Bengal Civil Courts' Act), the Lieutenant-Governor directs that the Court of the Moonsiff of Toobkibagrah be held at Hajjigunge, in the district of Tipperah.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Notification issued by the Government of India, in the Home Department, is published for general information:—

No. 478.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

Fort William, the 12th March 1872.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that the Secretary of State for India has by Resolution in Council declared the provisions of the 1st Section of an Act passed in the 33rd year of Her Majesty's reign, chap. 3, entitled an Act to make better provision for making Laws and Regulations for certain parts

of India and for certain other purposes relating thereto, to be from the 15th day of March 1872 applicable to the following parts of the territories under the Government of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that is to say,—

The Damin-i-koh.—So much of Pergunnah Bhaugulpore and of Pergunnah Sutticare as lies east of the Gerooah Nuddee, and south of a line drawn eastward from Humza Chuck to the village of Dighee.

Zillah Bhaugulpore.	Pergunnah Telecaghurce ...	} Except such parts of them as are now or may be hereafter situate on the left bank of the main stream of the Ganges, so that in any change in the course of the river the main stream shall be the boundary.
	„ Jumoonce ...	
	„ Chetowleah ...	
	„ Kankjole ...	
	„ Bahadurpore ...	
	„ Akbernuggur ...	
	„ Inaytunnuggur ...	
	„ Mukraen ...	
	„ Sooltangunge ...	
	„ Umber ...	
	„ Sooltanabad ...	} Except such detached villages as lie within the general boundaries of pergunnahs not mentioned in this schedule.
	„ Godda ...	
	„ Umloo Mooteah ...	
	„ Pussye ...	
Zillah Beerbhoom.	„ Hendwa ...	} Except such detached villages as lie within the general boundaries of pergunnahs not mentioned in this schedule.
	Tuppch Munceharee ...	
	„ Belputta ...	
	Pergunnah Pubbia ...	
	Tuppch Saruth Deoghur ...	
	„ Kundit Kuraych ...	} Except such detached villages as lie within the general boundaries of pergunnahs not mentioned in this schedule.
	„ Mohumdabad ...	
	Such part of Pergunnah Durreen Molissur as lies north of the Chilla or Chundun Ghat Nullah.	

Such detached portions of other Pergunnahs and Tuppchs as lie within the general boundaries of any of the abovementioned Pergunnahs and Tuppchs.

Such portions of Pergunnahs belonging to Maldah and Purneah below the village of Khederpore, in Pergunnah Telecaghurce, as are now or may hereafter be situate on the right bank of the main stream of the Ganges.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 4th March 1872.—It is hereby notified for general information that the following shall be the boundaries of the local jurisdiction of the Goalundo Small Cause Court in the district of Furreedpore, with effect from the 1st April 1872.

On the east, north, and west.—The river Ganges or Pudda (the boundary of district Furreedpore).

On the south-west, and south.—A line starting from the banks of the river Ganges or Pudda, passing along and including the villages of Chur Gochdoho, Gochdoho-Sellimpore, Katooree, Maleekandee, Kismut Oorakandee, &c., Nynsook with tola Bend Nynsook, &c., Dillundee, Chur Dillundee, Chur Burmarra, and Koalee Janee, and closing on the bank of the river Ganges or Pudda.

List of villages comprised in the jurisdiction of the Goalundo Small Cause Court.

No.	Names of villages.	Thakbust Nos.	Pergunnahs.
1	Kunnyeda*	... 459	... Kassimnuggur
	Chur Deyoollee	... 462	... Ditto.
	Araze Deyoollee	... 467	... Ditto.
	Khoord Gobindpore	... 464	... Sindoorree.
5	Chur Jypore	... 466	... Shazadpore.
	Araze Jypore	... 463	... Ditto.
	Chur Pallund	... 465	... Ditto.
	Bhabooeel	... 480	... Umeerabad.
	Turpeykantsagr,* Kismut Bhabooeel	... 479	... Bankipore.
10	Bissonathpore	... 478	... Shazadpore.
	Majheail	... 476	... Ditto.
	Ag Pallund	... 475	... Kassimnuggur.
	Bhabooeel	... 477	... Mahomedpore.
	Palundo	... 487	... Moobaruk Oojeal.
15	Dhobagattee	... 481	... Shazadpore.
	Ootur Baghabaree or Chur Baghabaree	... 488	... Jehangeernuggur.
	Chur Gopalpore	... 486	... Kassimnuggur.
	Bethoree	... 482	... Umeerabad.
	Ootur Jabra	... 483	... Ditto.
20	Jeteegram	... 484	... Kassimnuggur.
	Chur Bhowancepore	... 493	... Mahomedpore.
	Debgram	... 485	... Shazadpore.
	Chur Dillundee	... 494	... Kassimnuggur.
	Chur Burmarra	... 507	... Ditto.
25	Koalee Janee	... 508	... Ditto.
	Dillundee	... 496	... Ditto.
	Nynsook with tola Bend Nynsook, &c.	... 451	... Ditto.
	Kismut Oorakandee, &c.	... 445	... Ditto.
	Kattooree Maleekandee	... 437	... Ditto.
30	Gochdoho-Sellimpore	... 433	... Dhooldee.
	Chur Gochdoho	... 436	... Ditto.
	Chur Buhurrakattooree	... 439	... Shazadpore.
	Chur Ambarrea*	... 440	... Umeerabad.
	Betea Bag Hatta*	... 441	... Soojabad Kootoobpore.
35	Kookheelle*	... 456	... Umeerabad.
	Naradoho*	... 457	... Berhampore.
	Sohasrail* or Rakhalgachee	... 455	... Soojabad.
	Goallund	... 458	... Kassimnuggur.
	Soonyedanga	... 468	... Tuppeh Bankipore.
40	Hoomoree	... 469	... Ditto.
	Jypore	... 470	... Shazadpore.
	Koosha Hant	... 471	... Ditto.
	Sohasrail	... 472	... Ditto.
	Burroo Billa	... 473	... Ditto.
45	Aoo Pallund	... 474	... Tuppeh Amropore.
	Burro Singa	... 454	... Soojabad.
	Goallund	... 489	... Soojabad Kootoobpore.
	Pooroollee	... 453	... Shazadpore.
	Azaze Chitta Panooer Baghabaree	... 490	... Tuppeh Amropore.
50	Gopalpore or Bagbaree	... 491	... Kassimnuggur.
	Gurror Doar	... 492	... Ditto.
	Seetulpore	... 452	... Soojabad Kootoobpore.
	Dillundee	... 495	... Shazadpore.
	Kamardanga	... 443	... Umeerabad.
55	Ambarrea	... 442	... Ditto.
	Buhurrakatooree	... 438	... Shahjahanpore.
	Foorsutto with tola Bend Foorsutto, &c.	... 444	... Kassimnuggur.

Note.—In the above list the names given are those of the villages as demarcated and surveyed by the Revenue survey establishments in 1868-59, and as shown on their maps and records.

The villages marked thus* are reported by the local authorities to have been entirely washed away.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department,—Bengal.

No. 99,

The 9th March 1872.

Notification.—Under the authority conveyed in Section XCVII of the District Road Cess Act of 1871, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased to prescribe the following forms of annual estimate and accounts required to be prepared and kept under Sections LXX and LXXVII of that Act.

2. These forms consist of—

- No. 1. Annual Estimate of Income and Expenditure, Parts I and II.
- " 2. Statement of Revenue Assessed and Realized.
- " 3. Cash Book.
- " 4. Cash Abstract Book. Parts I and II, Receipts and Expenditure.
- " 5. Register of Monthly Receipts and Expenditure.
- " 6. Annual Account Current of Receipts and Expenditure, Parts I and II, to be prepared by the Vice-Chairman.
- " 7. An account of Deposits.
- " 8. An account of Advances.

3. An extract from the entries in the Register, Form No. 5, for each quarter, will be submitted by the Vice-Chairman direct to the Account Branch of the Bengal Secretariat, Public Works Department, and also to the Commissioner of the Division, not later than the 20th of the month following that to which the entries appertain.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor is also pleased to rule, under the above authority, that the form in which the Collector shall render an account of his receipts and disbursements under Section LXXXVI of the Act shall be the usual form of Treasury Remittance and Pass Book in use in the Government Treasuries. The Lieutenant-Governor is likewise pleased to direct that the Accounts of District Committees formed under Resolution No. 1009, dated 23rd February 1872, (published in the *Calcutta Gazette* under Notification No. 88 of the 4th current), but not under the District Road Cess Act shall be kept in the same form as those under the District Road Cess Act.

No. 1.

District Road Fund.**ANNUAL ESTIMATE**

OF

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

FOR

Approved at a Meeting of the District Road Committee held on the

Number of Members present

Number who approved of the Estimate

No. 1.—PART II.

DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

Details of the several items of Income and Expenditure as set forth in the Annual Estimate for 1872-73.

Sub-head of Estimate.	PARTICULARS.	Estimate for
		Rs.
	INCOME.	
<i>[Here enter, in consecutive order, as in estimate.]</i>	<i>[Here enter details of each source of Income. Each Ferry and each Toll on each Road or Canal being separately entered. Also each grant from Provincial Funds and the chief miscellaneous items.]</i>	
	<i>Total estimated Income</i>	..
	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.
Establishment for collection of Revenue.		
Original Works.	<i>[Here enter details setting forth proposed expenditure on each work during the year.]</i>	
Repairs.		
And so on		
	<i>Total proposed Expenditure</i>	

2.

DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

the 1st to the

[illegible]

(The total of Revenue realized under each head for each month should accord with the Cash Abstract Book of Receipts.)

No. 4.
DISTRICT ROAD FUND.
Cash Abstract Book of Disbursements for the month of _____

ON REVENUE COLLECTION.				ON DISTRICT WORKS.						Deposits refunded.		Advances.		GENERAL ABSTRACT.	
Establishments.		Contingencies.		Original Works.		Repairs.		Establishments.		Tools and Plant.				Sub-head.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8								
Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.		
														No. 1 ...	
														" 2 ...	
														" 3 ...	
														" 4 ...	
														" 5 ...	
														" 6 ...	
														" 7 ...	
														" 8 ...	
														Total as per Cash Book...	

Register of Monthly Receipts

Estimate for the year.	PARTICULARS.	FIRST QUARTER.									
		April.		May.		June.		Total.			
		Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.		
	INCOME.										
	Cess on Lands ...										
	Cess on Mines ...										
	Cess on Houses ...										
	(And so on) ...										
	So far as assessed Revenue is concerned, this Journal will be posted from the State- ment of Revenue realized; all other entries of Income will be posted from Cash Ab- stract Book.										
	[Enter each Sub-head of Income as per Annual Estimate.]										
	Total INCOME ...										
	EXPENDITURE.										
	Collection of Revenue—										
	Establishment ...										
	Contingent Charges ...										
	Works—										
	[Each work to be entered separately.]										
	Total Roads and Bridges ...										
	[Same as above.]										
	Total River and Canal Works ...										
	Total Original Works ...										
	Repairs—										
	[Each repair to be entered separately.]										
	Total Roads and Bridges...										
	[Same as above.]										
	Total River and Canal Works ...										
	Total Ferries ...										
	Total Repairs ...										
	And so on, detailing the other heads of Expenditure.										
	[The entries so far as relate to Public Works expenditure will be posted from the Statement to be submitted by District Engineers; all other items will be posted from the Cash Abstract Book.]										
	Total EXPENDITURE ...										

No. 6.—PART I.

DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

Annual Account of Income and Expenditure from to

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
BALANCE ON									
{ Cash in hand	...								
{ Advances outstanding	...								
DEDUCT ... Balance at credit of deposits									
Receipts of the year.									
REVENUE UNDER DISTRICT									
{ Cess on Lands	...								
{ " on Mines, Railways, &c...	...								
ROAD CESS ACT . OF									
{ " on Houses	...								
1871								
{ " Fines	...								
Road Cesses leviable otherwise than under District Road Cess Act	...								
RECEIPTS FROM TOLLS									
{ Road Tolls	...								
{ Ferry Tolls	...								
{ Canal or River Tolls	...								
Grants-in-aid from Provincial Reserve Fund	...								
Sales of Produce and Stores	...								
Fines	...								
Miscellaneous	...								
Total	...								
Collection of Revenue.									
Establishment	...								
Contingent Charges	...								
Outlay on District Works.									
ORIGINAL WORKS.									
{ Roads and Bridges	...								
{ River and Canal works	...								
REPAIRS									
{ Roads and Bridges	...								
{ River and Canal works	...								
{ Ferries	...								
Establishment	...								
Tools and Plant	...								
Total outlay to be passed	...								
BALANCE ON									
{ Cash in hands	...								
{ Advances outstanding	...								
DEDUCT ... Balance at credit of deposits	...								
Total	...								

Passed for Rupees

Members of the Committee.

ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 100.

The 9th March 1872.

Notifications.—Mr. W. Barnfather, Executive Engineer, Second Grade, assumed charge of the Bhaugulpore Division on the 29th February 1872, afternoon.

No. 101.

Mr. H. Joll, Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, assumed charge of the First Presidency Division on the 4th March 1872, afternoon.

No. 102.

Mr. J. T. Simpson, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, officiated as Executive Engineer of the First Presidency Division, from the afternoon of the 20th February to the afternoon of the 4th March 1872.

No. 103.

Appointment.—Baboo Ghunnessam Bhattacharjee, Probationary Accountant, Fourth Grader attached to the Akra Division, having passed the prescribed examination, is permanently appointed in that Grade.

No. 104.

The 11th March 1872.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India, Military Department, are republished for information:—

No. 228 of the 4th March 1872.—The following paragraphs of a Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 33, dated 8th February 1872, are published for general information.

* * * *

2. The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, viz:—

* * * *

Captain J. L. Watts, R.E., ... 1 month.

No. 247 of the 8th March 1872.—The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have reported their return from England:—

* * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. Davies, of Infantry, Executive Engineer, Department Public Works, Bengal,—date of arrival at Fort William, 22nd December 1871 (date of departure on furlough 22nd December 1869.)

No. 105.

The following Order issued by the Government of India, Public Works Department, is republished for information:—

No. 122, dated the 2nd March 1872.—Mr. E. S. B. Pereira, Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, Bengal, is reduced to the rank of Assistant Engineer, Second Grade.

No. 106.

The 12th March 1872.

Promotions.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following promotions in the Upper and Lower Subordinate Establishments in Bengal, with effect from the 1st March 1872:—

IMPERIAL.

UPPER SUBORDINATE ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Sub-Engineer, First Grade.

McCullagh, Mr. W., Sub-Engineer, Second Grade, First Presidency Division.

To be Sub-Engineer, Second Grade.

Saunders, Sub-Conductor S. S., Sub-Engineer, Third Grade, Dinapore Division.

To be Overseer, First Grade.

Guptoo, Baboo Bolychand, Overseer, Second Grade, Third Presidency Division.

To be Overseer, Second Grade.

Chatterjee, Baboo Chunder Coomar, Overseer, Third Grade, Cuttack Division.

To be Overseer, Third Grade.

Mozumdar, Baboo Beharyloll, Sub-Overseer, First Grade, Sylhet Division.

Mookerjee, Baboo Tara Prosono, Sub-Overseer, First Grade, Dinapore Division.

LOWER SUBORDINATE ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Sub-Overseer, First Grade.

Banerjee, Baboo Madhub Chunder, Sub-Overseer, Second Grade, Purneah Division.

To be Sub-Overseer, Second Grade.

Chand, Baboo Kally Cant, Sub-Overseer, Third Grade, Sylhet Division.

H. LEONARD, C.E.,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,

P. W. D.

Irrigation.

ESTABLISHMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 57.

The 8th March 1872.

Transfer.—Private W. Byrne, Overseer, First Grade, from the Cossye Division to the Soane Circle.

No. 58.

Mr. C. W. Hope, Executive Engineer, Third Grade, who obtained leave*
 * *Vide* Notification No. 256, dated 28th November 1871. to Europe on private affairs, having left Calcutta on the 13th February 1872, will be borne as a Supernumerary on the Engineer Establishment of the Irrigation Branch, Public Works Department, Bengal, in that Grade, from the above date.

No. 59.

The 12th March 1872.

Leave.—Mr. P. B. Roberts, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, attached to the Patna Division, is allowed privilege leave for three months, under Section 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, with effect from the 18th March 1872.

No. 60.

The following Order issued by the Government of India, Public Works Department, is republished for information :—

No. 124, dated 2nd March 1872.—Serjeant H. Gearing, Supervisor, Second Grade, Bengal Irrigation Branch, having obtained his discharge from the Army on the 10th of January 1872, is appointed to the Public Works Department as a Civilian, in the same Grade, with effect from that date.

No. 61.

Posting.—Lieutenant F. F. Cotton, R.E., Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, to the Orissa Circle.

No. 62.

Erratum.—In Notification No. 21, dated 16th January 1872, for sick leave for "two months and seventeen days," read "two months and twenty days."

IRRIGATION.

No. 63.

* *Notification.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the public expense, for a public purpose, viz. for the construction of an embankment connecting the weirs across the Braminee and Pattia Rivers, in the villages of Jubbra and Kuntia Kona, in Pergunnah Oola, and Buggut Bugwanpore, Manpore, Sokodopore, Janapore, and Sreebuntpore, in Killah Mudpore, it is hereby notified under the provisions of Section 4 of Act X. of 1870 that, for the above purpose, a piece of land measuring, more or less, 306 beegahs and 5 cottahs of standard measurement, bounded on the north and west by the Braminee and Pattia Rivers, and on the south and east by the villages abovenamed, is likely to be required within the aforesaid villages of Jubbra, Kuntia Kona, Buggut Bugwanpore, Manpore, Sokodopore, Janapore, and Sreebuntpore.

No. 64.

Declaration under Section 6 of Act X. of 1870 of the Government of India.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense, for a public purpose, viz. for the extension of the first range of the tidal canal, extending from the junction of the Gowakhally Khal with the river to Mouzah Rungeebasan, in the villages Latsal, Rajchuck, Poorbo Sreerampore, Banka, Rungeebasan and Palanpore, Pergunnah Mysadul, Zillah Midnapore, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a piece of land, measuring 289 beegahs 1 cottah and 15 chittacks of standard measurement, 4½ miles long and 200 feet broad, more or less, is required within the aforesaid villages of Latsal, Rajchuck, Poorbo Sreerampore, Banka, Rungeebasan, and Palanpore, Pergunnah Mysadul.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X. of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

F. T. HAIG, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,

Offg. Joint-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
 in the P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

High Court Notices.

Orders by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

TRANSFERS OF MOONSIFFS.

The 12th February 1872.—Baboo Pearce Lall Banerjee, Sudder Moonsiff of Patna, to be Sudder Moonsiff of East Burdwan.

Baboo Bolack Chand, from Bhaugulpore to Sudder Station, Patna.

Baboo Nitto Gopal Mullick, Moonsiff of Beergunge, to Alipore, 24-Pergunnahs, as Second Moonsiff.

Baboo Sharoda Pershaud Chatterjee, Additional Moonsiff of Midnapore, to be Sudder Moonsiff of that district.

The 29th February 1872.—Baboo Poreshnath Sircar, B.L., Additional Moonsiff of Midnapore, to be Additional Moonsiff of Chittagong.

The 9th March 1872.—Baboo Keshubnath Bishee, from Buddergunge, Zillah Rungpore, to Kotulpore, Zillah West Burdwan.

Baboo Kasseenath Doss, from Kotulpore to Buddergunge, Zillah Rungpore.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 26th February 1872.—Baboo Ananda Kumara Survadhikari, Moonsiff of Golaghat, in Assam, for one month, in extension of that granted to him on the 19th December last, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

The 29th February 1872.—Moonshee Lutafut Hossein, Moonsiff of Arungabad, Zillah Gya, for one month, *without pay*, under Financial Notification No. 542, dated 4th June 1864. The Moonsiff's Serishtadar to be placed in charge of the current duties of the office.

Baboo Shitul Chunder Mookerjee, Moonsiff of Thakoorgong, Zillah Dinagepore, for six months, in extension of that granted to him on the 22nd December last, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

The 2nd March 1872.—Moulvie Dadar Bukhsh, Moonsiff of Futtikcherry, Zillah Chittagong, for three months, *without pay*, under Financial Notification No. 542, dated the 4th June 1864.

The 6th March 1872.—Baboo Kaderessur Roy, Moonsiff of Khoolnea, Zillah Jessore, for one month, under Section XIX. of the Covenanted Leave Code.

The 7th March 1872.—Baboo Mohesh Chunder Chuckerbutty, Moonsiff of Putuakhally, Zillah Backergunge, for three months, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

The 8th March 1872.—Baboo Seosurn Lall, Additional Moonsiff of Purneah, for three months, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules, in extension of that granted to him on the 27th December last.

The 9th March 1872.—Baboo Poreshnath Banerjee, Officiating Sudder Moonsiff of Midnapore, for three months, under Section XIX. of the Covenanted Leave Code.

The leave for one month, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules, granted to Baboo Jogesh Chunder Mitter, Additional Moonsiff of Baraset, Zillah 24-Pergunnahs, notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 14th February 1872, page 465, has been converted to leave for one month, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

By order of the High Court,

F. B. PEACOCK,
Registrar.

Circular Orders by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

No. 7.

To all Civil Authorities, Lower and Non-Regulation Provinces,—(dated Calcutta, the 20th February 1872.)

THE following instructions are laid down for observance by all Civil Courts subordinate to the High Court, when issuing Commissions under Section 175 of the Code of Civil Procedure (VIII of 1859)

HIGH COURT, &c., CIVIL SIDE.	observance by all Civil Courts subordinate to the High Court, when issuing Commissions under Section 175 of the Code of Civil Procedure (VIII of 1859)
Present:	
The Hon'ble Sir R. Couch, Kt., Chief Justice.	
The Hon'ble G. Loch.	
" Louis S. Jackson,	
" A. G. Macpherson,	
" E. Jackson,	
Judges of the Court.	

for the examination of witnesses resident beyond the jurisdiction of the Court issuing the Commission and not within the local jurisdiction of the High Court on its Original Side.

2. Such Commissions ought not generally to be directed to the District Courts, the terms of the law requiring that it be issued ordinarily to the Court within whose jurisdiction the witness may reside "and which can most conveniently execute the same." This language clearly points to the Courts of first instance with narrow local limits, so that on the one hand the labor of examination may be divided and may not accumulate on the District Court, and, on the other, that the witness may attend the nearest Court.

3. The Commission should therefore, in ordinary cases, and especially those issuing from Moonsiffs' Courts, be addressed to the Moonsiff within whose jurisdiction the witness resides, by whom, for the above reasons, the evidence can usually be taken more conveniently than by the Subordinate Judge.

By order of the High Court,

F. B. PEACOCK,
Registrar.

CIRCULAR MEMO. No. 3.

To all Judges of Courts of Small Causes,—(dated Calcutta, the 9th February 1872.)

In supersession of the forms prescribed by Circular Order No. 12, dated 19th December 1862, all Judges of Courts of Small Causes are required to make their monthly returns of work to the High Court in the two forms sent herewith.

2. Where a Judge presides over more than one Court, he should show the work of each Court distinctly in the manner described in Circular Order No. 12, dated 23rd June 1865. The work, however, of two or more Courts, though exhibited separately, should not be entered in different statements; but should appear in different sections of the same statement so as to admit of the general results being exhibited in aggregate at the foot of the returns.

3. The Superintendent of Stationery has been furnished with samples for the supply of Indents, which should specify the number of Courts presided over by the indenting Judge.

By order of the High Court,

F. B. PEACOCK,
Registrar.

HIGH COURT, CIVIL.

No. 3, S. C. C.

Statement of Cases on the file of the

Court of Small Causes of

during the month of

187

DESCRIPTION OF CASES.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		12	13	14	15	REMARKS. Including explanations regarding cases pending over six weeks.
	Pending at the end of 187.	Instituted during the month of 187.	Total before the Court.	Compromised.	Withdrawn.	Dismissed on default.	Confession, Plaintiff absent.	Confession, Plaintiff present.	EX-PARTE.	CONTESTED.		Total disposed of.	Pending at close of.	Of these pending over six weeks.		
1. Money claims other on bond or other contract ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Judgment for Plaintiff.	Judgment for Defendant.						
2. Rent of houses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Judgment for Plaintiff.	Judgment for Defendant.						
3. Claims for personal property ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Judgment for Plaintiff.	Judgment for Defendant.						
4. Claims for damages ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Judgment for Plaintiff.	Judgment for Defendant.						
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[illegible]

Departmental Notices.**Revenue Survey Department.**

No. 31.

ON the 5th instant MR. FREDERICK WILLIAM KELLY, Revenue Surveyor, Second Grade, doing duty in the Head-Quarters' Office, Calcutta, passed by the First or Lower Standard of Vernacular examination laid down in G. O., Military Department, No. 734, dated 9th September 1864.

D. C. VANREKEN, Col., R.A.,
Supdt. of Revenue Surveys, Upper Circle.
 CALCUTTA,
 The 26th February 1872.

Revenue Survey Department.

No. 33.

MR. JAMES O'TOOLE, Probationary Assistant Revenue Surveyor, is promoted from the Fourth to the Third Grade, with effect from the 10th instant.

D. C. VANREKEN, Col., R.A.,
Supdt. of Revenue Surveys, Lower Circle.
 CALCUTTA,
 The 12th March 1872.

Notification.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO KALLY CHURN GHOSE has been placed in charge of the Alipore Treasury, and authorised to draw bills on other public treasuries.

H. COCKERELL,
Offy. Commissioner.

COMM.'s OFFICE, PRESIDENCY DIVN.,
 Calcutta, the 15th February 1872.

Notification.

BABOO RAMAKHOY CHATTERJEE has been placed in charge of the Midnapore Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

C. T. BUCKLAND,
Commissioner.

COMM.'s OFFICE, BURDWAN DIVN.,
 The 1st March 1872.

Notice.

MOULVIE ABDOL GHUFOOR, Deputy Collector, has been placed in charge of the Sylhet Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on all other treasuries.

F. B. SIMSON,
Commissioner.

DACCA COMM.'s OFFICE,
 The 12th February 1872.

Notification.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO NUNDKISSORE DASS has been placed in charge of the Pooree Treasury, and authorised to draw bills on all other treasuries.

T. E. RAVENSHAW,
Commissioner.

ORISSA COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
 The 8th March 1872.

Notification.

MR. EXTRA ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER R. LEA has been placed in charge of the Durrung Treasury, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

H. HOPKINSON,
*Governor General's Agent, N. E. F.,
 and Commissioner of Assam.*

GOWHATTY,
 The 4th March 1872.

Opium Notification.

No. 110C.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fourth Sale of Opium, the provision of 1870-71, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Banks-hall Street, on Wednesday, the 3rd April 1872, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,575 Chests, viz.:—

Behar Opium	...	2,000
Benares ditto	...	1,575

Total Chests	...	3,575
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2. The general conditions of the sale now advertized will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 10th November 1871, and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 8th and 18th April respectively; that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room, will be received after 4 P.M. of Monday, the 8th April 1872, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P.M. of Thursday, the 18th April 1872.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale, the following quantities more or less of Behar and Benares Opium will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Member in charge of the Opium Department, however, reserves to himself the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

Dates.	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Monday, 6th May 1872	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 6th June "	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 4th July "	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Monday, 5th Aug. "	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 5th Sept. "	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Tuesday, 1st Oct. "	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Wednesday, 6th Nov. "	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 6th Dec. "	2,000	1,575	3,575
Total chests	16,000	12,600	28,600

By order of the Member in charge.

T. B. LANE,
Secretary.

BOARD OF REV., FORT WILLIAM,
 The 26th February 1872.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AS REPORTED TO GOVERNMENT AT THE CLOSE OF THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1872.

Number of Seers of 80 Tola's weight retailed for a rupee.

AT	Date of Report District.	each from	CLEANED RICE IN ORDINARY USE.			PULSES IN ORDINARY USE.			WHEAT.		ATTAL.		JANERA, JOWAR AND SUCH GRAINS.	
			Dearest sort.	Cheapest sort.		Dearest sort.	Cheapest sort.		Average rate of the three or four preceding years.	Present price of cheapest kind.	Average rate of the three or four preceding years.	Present price of cheapest kind.	Average rate of the three or four preceding years.	Present price of cheapest kind.
				Average rate of the three or four preceding years.	Present price.		Average rate of the three or four preceding years.	Present price.						
Districts in which the prices are same or nearly the same.														
Purneah	29th Feb. 1872	16	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	10	24	25	59	20	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	31	30	
Nya-Doomka	5th Mar. 1872	23	25	30	12	15	16	14	13	12	12	43	40	
Rajmehal	4th "	20	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	14	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	16	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	11	35	40	
Hooghly	1st "	15	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	11	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	12	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	
Howrah	1st "	13	20	19	14	19	16	17	15	11	9	*	*	
Midnapore	29th Feb. 1872	25	24	27	17	17	18	10	16	8	10	*	*	
Chittagong	1st Mar. 1872	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	7	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	*	*	
Mymensingh	1st "	25	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	33	10	14	30	15	*	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	*	*	
Sylhet	26th Feb. 1872	26	35	42	14	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	*	*	
Balasore	1st Mar. 1872	16	24	32	10	17	16	9	12	7	9	*	*	
24-Pergunnahs	1st "	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	9	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	*	*	
Bograh	1st "	22	33	35	10	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	*	*	
Maunbhoom	1st "	20	30	28	16	20	20	16	16	12	11	*	*	
Kamroop	29th Feb. 1872	20	20	26	20	13	22	13	22	6	8	*	*	
Nowgong	29th "	10	18	18	10	25	18	12	16	5	8	*	*	
Districts in which all or most articles are cheaper.														
Bancoorah	29th Feb. 1872	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	28	29	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Bulloah	1st Mar. 1872	19	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	8	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	*	*	5	5	*	*	
Dacca	1st "	24	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	18	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	7 $\frac{5}{8}$	10	*	*	
Cachar	1st "	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	16	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	*	*	
Cuttack	1st "	18	28	32	22	25	32	11	18	8	13	*	*	
Jessore	26th Feb. 1872	20	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	13	20	23	16	15	8	8	*	*	
Patna	29th "	20	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	16	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	*	32	32	
Dinapore	1st Mar. 1872	27	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	34	10	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	*	*	
Singbhoom	2nd Feb. 1872	32	33	40	16	28	25	13	22	10	12	*	*	
Julpigoree	28th "	16	*	13	16	*	16	*	11	*	8	*	*	
Districts in which all or most articles are dearer.														
Deoghur	1st Mar. 1872	16	35	25	20	23	21	23	20	14	14	60	35	
Farradpore	29th Feb. 1872	12	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	40	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	29	8	10	*	*	
Gya	1st Mar. 1872	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	13 $\frac{5}{16}$	20	31 $\frac{5}{16}$	36	
Chumparun	1st "	25	20	27	12	16	17	24	25	16	17	20	21	
Sarun	28th Feb. 1872	15	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	27	20	
Luckhimpore	29th "	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	13	9	8	9	9	10	5	8	*	*	
Districts in which some articles are dearer and some cheaper.														
Bhaugulpore	29th Feb. 1872	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Monghyr	29th "	14	19	21	9	19	25	18	20	14	16	36	24	
Burdwan	29th "	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	*	*	
Beerbhoom	29th "	24	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	29	*	28	30	17	17	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	30	*	
Tipperah	26th "	20	29	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	17	32	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	*	*	
Backergunge	26th "	16	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	16	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	*	14	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	*	*	
Pooree	26th "	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	*	*	
Nuddea	1st Mar. 1872	16	25	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	*	*	
Shanabad	1st "	13	20	21	18	21	28	18	20	14	17	24	30	
Tirhoot	2nd "	18	19	21	13	14	19	19	20	14	14	35	23	
Rajshahye	29th Feb. 1872	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	32	45	15	18	10	12	*	*	
Maldah	1st Mar. 1872	26	28	27	15	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	14	14	*	*	
Moorshedabad	1st "	18	24	25	10	30	35	19	20	15	12	20	20	
Pubna	1st "	15	24	30	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	*	*	
Rungpore	29th Feb. 1872	15	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	20	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	*	*	
Loharduggah	28th "	22	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	8	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	15	14	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	35	50	
Hazareebagh	1st Mar. 1872	12	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	12	25	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	13	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	30	
Durrung	29th Feb. 1872	8	21	18	8	12	18	9	8	6	8	*	*	
Seebaugor	29th "	21	24	24	10	10	10	8	8	4	4	*	*	
Darjeeling	28th "	8	13	14	6	8	8	8	8	8	8	20	23	
Gowalparah	1st Mar. 1872	13	14	15	13	14	15	30	31	8	8	40	40	

* Information not supplied.

PUBLISHED for general information,

FORT WILLIAM,
The 12th March 1872.

R. H. WILSON,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTICE.

THE following Packages landed from the undermentioned Ships are lying unclaimed at the Custom House. If the Goods are not cleared on or before the dates stated against each item, they will be sold, under Section 57 of Act VI. of 1863, for the realization of duty, wharfage, and other charges:—

Date of Sale.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1872, Mar. 30th ...	1 Box, Mr. R. Taylor, Oak Lodge, Dalhousie Hill, <i>via</i> Loodiana, Punjab, India	... Meinam.
" 23rd ...	2 Boxes, M N	... Mahratta.
" 23rd ...	2 Cases, C. N. and Co.	... Dacca.
" 23rd ...	{ 11 Bars of Iron, } no mark 8 Pieces ditto, }	... Cathcart.
" 23rd ...	10 Cakes of Spelter, M	... Ditto.
" 30th ...	1 Case, [G. A. & Co.] C. L. & Co.	... Oriental.
" 30th ...	2 Drums, [X]	... Ditto.
" 30th ...	1 Bag, R	... Meinam.
" 30th ...	1 Bag, J E	... Ditto.
" 30th ...	1 Bundle, no mark	... Hindoostan.
" 30th ...	2 Boxes, no mark	... Ditto.
" 30th ...	1 Bag, no mark	... Ditto.
" 30th ...	1 Parcel, [C B C]	... Burmah.
" 30th ...	1 Keg, [S. S. & Co.]	... Ditto.
April 6th ...	27 Cases, M Y	... Deccan.

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,

The 12th March 1872.

J. A. CRAWFORD, *Collector of Customs.*

NOTICE.

THE following Package has been landed at the Custom House from the undermentioned Ship under the provisions of Section 52 of Act VI. of 1863. If the Goods are not cleared before the date stated against the item, they will be sold for the realization of duty, wharf rent, and other charges, under Section 56 of Act VI. of 1863:—

Date of Sale.	Mark or Address of Package.	Ship.
1872, April 27th ...	300 Cases, [J B B]	... Antoinette.

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,

The 12th March 1872.

J. A. CRAWFORD, *Collector of Customs.*

Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

NOTICE.

UNDER SECTION 69 OF ACT V. (B.C.) OF 1870.

THE following Packages landed at the Jetties from the undermentioned Ships have been removed to the Commissioners' Import Warehouse, where they remain at the risk and expense of the owners. If not cleared within two months from the date stated against each item, they will be sold under Section 72 of the said Act:—

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.	No., mark, and description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1872.			
Mar. 2nd ...	1 Case, [75] A. B. & Co.	... Order	... Killarney.
" 2nd ...	2 Cases, [63] A. B. & Co.	... "	... Ditto.
" 2nd ...	16 Packages, [A R K, 827] B. B. & Co.	... "	... Ditto.
" 2nd ...	1 Sample, addressed	... Alfred D Burke	... Ditto.
" 2nd ...	1 Sample, C N C	... Carlisle, Nephew & Co.	... Ditto.
" 2nd ...	1 Case, addressed	... A. T. Beauon	... Ditto.
" 2nd ...	3 Cups and 9 pieces, [J P C]	... Order	... Ditto.
" 2nd ...	1 Cask, M & F	... "	... Ditto.
" 2nd ...	1 Case, [M S M I] A B	... "	... Ditto.
" 2nd ...	3 Cases, [R. A. & Co.]	... "	... Ditto.
" 2nd ...	13 Cases, [8913]	... "	... Ditto.
" 2nd ...	4 Cases, [29] D	... G. E. Hotel	... Botanist.
" 2nd ...	51 Cases, [D]	... Order	... Ditto.
" 2nd ...	3 Cases, [D. S. & Co.]	... Dwarka Nath Sein	... Ditto.
" 2nd ...	19 Casks, [29] E D J	... Order	... Ditto.
" 2nd ...	1 Crate	... "	... Ditto.
" 2nd ...	31 Cases, [F]	... "	... Ditto.
" 2nd ...	23 Cases, J V G	... "	... Ditto.
" 2nd ...	100 Cases, P. & Co.]	... "	... Ditto.
" 2nd ...	40 Cases, [P] S. & Co.	... "	... Ditto.
" 2nd ...	1 Sample Case, [R A C] B	... Anstruther & Co.	... Ditto.
" 2nd ...	1 Case, S H A C	... Ahmed Woollah	... Ditto.
" 2nd ...	1 Sample, G S T	... Order	... Ditto.

CALCUTTA,

The 11th March 1872.

W. D. BRUCE, *Vice-Chairman.*

(1188—1)

STATEMENT showing the quantity of Salt in store available for exportation on private trade at each of the several Ports of Export in the under-mentioned Districts:—

Name of District.	Ports at which Salt is generally available for export on private trade.	Quantity remaining in store actually available for export on 16th Jan. 1872.	REMARKS.
Ganjam	Bavanapadu, at the Nowpadah Salt Pans	Indian Mds. 50,000	
Godavery	Cocanada	.....
Kistna	Nizampatam	.....
Chingleput	Madras	297,486	
	Ennore	179,646	
South Arcot	Covelong	.....
	Merkanum	50,000	
Tanjore	Negapatam	.....
	Katmavady	.....
Tinnevely	Tuticorin	.....
Total		577,132	

N.B.—Salt for export will be supplied by Government at the rates specified in the Notifications dated 21st March 1868 and 22nd April 1869, published at pages 737, *FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE*, dated 24th March 1868, and 637, dated 27th April 1869.

J. P. PENNINGTON,
Sub-Secretary.

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
Madras, the 8th February 1872.

PUBLISHED for general information.

By order of the Member in charge,

T. B. LANE,
Secretary.

BOARD OF REVENUE, L.P.,
Fort William.

Notice

Is hereby given that the undermentioned lot of waste land, estimated to consist of about 2,000 acres, more or less, situate in Mouzah Ekora-tolli, Mehal Deenjoz, in the district of Luckimpore, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this notice, has been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed land in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," (Chapter XXVI of the rules of the Board of Revenue). All claims and objections in bar of the sale having been finally disposed of under the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863, the said lot will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rs. 5 an acre, on the 2nd May of 1872, at the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Luckimpore. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863.

W. S. CLARKE,
Deputy Commissioner.

DY. COMM'R'S. OFFICE, LUCKIMPORE,
The 1st February 1872.

1. Lot.

Boundaries.

North—Maijan River.
South—Sessa Nuddee and Ryotts' Basti lands.
East—Nadooa Grant.
West—Barra Bheel, Farlong Nuddee, and Ryotts' cultivated lands.

Notice

Is hereby given that a lot of waste land, consisting of about 718 acres, situated in Mouzah Tingrai, Mehal Tingrai, District of Luckimpore, Assam, and bounded as shown at the foot of this notice, has been applied for under the rules for the sale of unassessed lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal (chapter XXVI of the rules of the Board of Revenue). All claims and objections in bar of the sale having been finally disposed of under the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863, the said lot will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rs. 2-8 an acre on the 2nd day of May 1872, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Luckimpore, Assam. The sale will be made in the manner and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII of 1863.

W. C. S. CLARKE,
Dy. Commr., Luckimpore.

DEBROOGURH DY. COMM'R'S OFFICE,
The 3rd February 1872.

Lot 1.

Boundaries.

North—Tingrai Nuddee.
South—Balijan Garden and a Path.
East—Chapori.
West—Tingrai Nuddee.

Notice

Is hereby given that a lot of waste land, consisting of about 157 acres 2 roods and 8 poles, situate in Mouzah Kakorotolly, in the district of Luckimpore, and bounded as shown at the foot of this notice, has been applied for under the "rules for the sale of unassessed lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal (Chapter XXVI. of the rules of the Board of Revenue)." All claims and objections in bar of the sale having been finally disposed of under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863, the said lot will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rs. 2-8 an acre, on the 3rd day of June 1872, at the Deputy Commissioner's Office at Debrooghur. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863:—

Boundaries.

North—By the Bissakossijan and Suddyah road.
South—By the Hilikhagooryjan.
East—Road to Suddyah.
West—Bissakossijan.

W. C. S. CLARKE,
Deputy Commissioner.

DEPY. COMM'R'S OFFICE, LUCKIMPORE,
The 29th February 1872.

Notice

Is hereby given that a lot of waste land, consisting of about 748 acres 1 rood and 8 poles, situate in Mouzah Rungagora, in the district of Luckimpore, and bounded as shown at the foot of this notice, has been applied for under the "rules for the sale of unassessed lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal (Chapter XXVI. of the

rules of the Board of Revenue.)" All claims and objections in bar of the sale having been finally disposed of under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863, the said lot will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rs. 2-8 an acre, on the 3rd day of June 1872, at the Deputy Commissioner's Office at Debrooghur. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863 :—

Boundaries.

North—Moree Dibroo and Dibroo River.
South—Forest Jungle and Grant No. I.
West—Dinjan.
East—Thecka Disoyjan.

W. C. S. CLARKE,
Deputy Commissioner.

DEPY. COMM'R.'S OFFICE, LUCKIMPORE,
The 29th February 1872.

Notice

Is hereby given that a lot of waste land, consisting of about 513 acres 1 rood, situate in Mouzah Bogdome, in the district of Luckimpore, and bounded as shown at the foot of this notice, has been applied for under the "rules for the sale of unassessed lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal (Chapter XXVI. of the rules of the Board of Revenue.)" All claims and objections in bar of the sale having been finally disposed of under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863, the said lot will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rs. 2-8 an acre, on the 3rd day of June 1872, at the Deputy Commissioner's Office at Debrooghur. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863 :—

Boundaries.

North—By the Moree Dibroo.
South—Grass Jungle.
East—Road to Rungagora and Dinjan River.
West—Law Jam and road to Debrooghur.

W. C. S. CLARKE,
Deputy Commissioner.

DEPY. COMM'R.'S OFFICE, LUCKIMPORE,
The 29th February 1872.

Notice.

Lot No. 8.

NOTICE is hereby given that a lot of waste land, estimated to consist of about 63 acres, more or less, situated in Mouzah Solall, Zillah Nowgong, Assam, and bounded as shown at the foot of this notice, having been applied for under the "rules for the sale of unassessed waste lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rs. 5 per acre on the 17th day of June 1872, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Nowgong, Assam, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner,

and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863 :—

Boundaries.

North, Roopest land; South, Chekoni Purbut; East, jungle and Paneebhola tree; West, Chekonee Jooree and Paneebhola tree.

J. SHERER,
Deputy Commissioner.

NOWGONG, ASSAM,
The 31st January 1872.

Notice.

Lot No. 9.

NOTICE is hereby given that a lot of waste land, estimated to consist of about 112 acres, more or less, situated in Mouzah Solall, Zillah Nowgong, Assam, and bounded as shown at the foot of this notice, having been applied for under the "rules for the sale of unassessed waste lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of Rs. 5 per acre on the 17th day of June 1872, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Nowgong, Assam, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner, and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863 :—

Boundaries.

North, jungle and Mr. Haxell's grant under ordinary cultivation lease; South, jungle and Paneebhola tree; East, Chekonee Purbut; West, Dullung Jooree.

J. SHERER,
Deputy Commissioner.

NOWGONG, ASSAM,
The 31st January 1872.

Notice

Is hereby given that a lot of waste land, estimated to consist of about 150 acres, more or less situated in Mouzah Rungamatee, Zillah Sebsagur, and bounded as shown at foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed waste lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder, above the upset price of two rupees and eight annas per acre, on the 17th June 1872, at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Sebsagur, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863.

Boundaries of Lot.

North, Gela Bheel; South, Gur Allee; East, by a line drawn at right angles from the Gur Allee, where a pillar will be raised to the Gela Bheel, distant 3,600 feet; West, a line parallel to the eastern boundary and distant 1,800 feet from it.

A. C. CAMPBELL, *Major,*
Deputy Commissioner.

ZILLAH SEBSAGUR, DY. COMM'R.'S OFFICE,
The 20th December 1871.

CURRENCY NOTES.

THE following Currency Notes of the Government of India, Calcutta Circle, are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Notes wholly lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
4528	A 12783	100	Beharyloll Bose.
4529	A 69984	50	Tincowry Roy.
4531	A 42550	10	J. C. Cox.
4532	A 50005	50	Chumroo Sing and Narain Sing.
	A 49796	50	
	A 21659	50	
	A 56411	50	
	A 67731	50	
	A 66800	50	
	A 47533	50	
	A 49671	50	
	A 52625	50	Shaik Tegally.
4533	A 78367	500	
4534	A 80559	1,000	Coomar Sing Gya-pershad.
	A 67279	1,000	
	A 76875	1,000	
4535	A 17736	100	Purno Chander Dutt.
4536	A 73951	1,000	Messrs. L. W. Toulmin and Co.
	A 85763	1,000	
	A 85764	1,000	
	A 85765	1,000	
	A 85766	1,000	
	A 85767	1,000	
	A 85768	1,000	
4537	A 27739	100	Alla Bux.
	A 58027	100	
	A 58026	100	
	A 58025	100	
4538	A 43366	50	Debandronath Dey.
4552	A 59336	100	Heraloll Seal.
4553	A 27157	100	Mohes Chunder Paul.
	A 27158	100	
	A 27159	100	
	A 27159	100	
4554	A 41868	100	Heraloll Nundy.
	A 41127	100	
	A 41126	100	
	A 41125	100	
	A 35065	100	
	A 40271	50	
	A 31901	10	
	A 18458	10	
4555	A 69228	500	Rossomoy Ghose.
4556	A 64298	50	Kalashund Mondole.
	A 66294	50	
	A 65776	50	
	A 65812	100	
	A 65813	100	
4570	A 92923	1,000	Bhugwan Doss Agurwalla.

Notes wholly lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
4575	A 41565	20	Messrs. J. Davies & Co.
	A 00792	20	
	A 28692	20	
	A 42136	20	
	A 23391	20	
	A 71229	10	Roy Norendronath Chowdry.
4576	A 95178	100	
4580	A 76684	500	Kissen Ram.
	A 59286	50	
4581	A 59653	50	Praunauth Roy Chowdry.
	A 59654	50	
	A 59657	50	
	A 78847	50	Tara Dutt.
4588	A 01062	10	
4590	A 81810	1,000	Kadernath Mitter.
	A 66051	100	
	A 67307	100	
	A 44996	100	
4591	A 39546	100	Bindrabun Ravateepershad.
	A 34367	100	
	A 50912	100	
4592	A 33938	50	J. D. White.
<i>Notes partially lost or destroyed.</i>			
4539	A 40349	10	Messrs. Atkinson, Tilton and Co.
4540	A 61177	10	Mr. J. Toonee.
4541	A 28827	10	Messrs. Bennett and Co.
4542	A 95741	50	Luckhmechund Rakhiakha.
	A 18926	50	
4544	A 85512	50	Mirza Ibrahim Beg.
4546	A 57926	20	Ismail Khan.
4547	A 78151	50	Rundhaie Lal.
4549	A 16857	10	Benudbehary Sing.
4550	A 41887	10	Nobinechund Bural.
4551	A 92999	20	Bistoo Doss Ghose.
	A 85938	10	
4557	A 80835	20	Dwarkanath Bhunjo.
	A 91100	10	
	A 24632	10	
4558	A 91015	10	Briznath Sing.
4562	A 51066	10	Hurronath Seal.
4564	A 34298	100	Pitumber Shaba.
4567	A 63913	10	Messrs. Colvin, Cowie and Co.
	A 37019	20	
	A 56301	50	
	A 56302	50	J. Gibbon.
4568	A 31971	100	
4569	A 63597	50	Doorgadoss Doss and Woomachurn Doss.
4571	A 77284	20 each.	Messrs. James Anderson & Co.
	A 39028		
	A 69484		
	A 11426		
4582	A 03042	20	Dwarkanath Chuckerbutty.
	A 76252	20	
4583	A 93304	10	Juggobundhoo Goopto.
4585	A 41857	20	Hajee Hossein Ali.
4586	A 82517	20	A. J. Oldham.
4589	A 64734	10	C. T. Davies.

Wrongly joined.

Register No.	No. of Notes	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
4543	A 13399 A 69397	10	Koylas Chunder Banerjee.
4545	A 09130 A 72090	10	Auttol Behary Paul.
4548	A 94150 " 94151	50	Ramessur Mookerjee.
4559	A 05682 " 05681	20	Rahamuth Khow.
4560	A 35884 " 35585	50	Bankim Chunder Chatterjee.
4561	A 90842 A 34908	10	Gunganarain Dhur.
4563	A 65244 " 65243	20	Syed Hossein.
4574	A 81902 A 75564	20	J. P. Hicks Lyne.
4577	A 51072 " 51071 A 87155 " 87147	20 20	Messrs. Wattenbach, Heilgers & Co.
4578	A 03518 A 61290	10	Tameezuddeen, Ahmud.
4579	A 95255 " 95399	10	Kallypudlo Chuckerbutty.
4584	A 18877 A 14935	10	Hurkuru Doss, Ramchurn Doss.
4587	A 09946 " 79694	10	Messrs. P. S. D'Rozario & Co.

L. BERKELEY,

*Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.*PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
The 11th March 1872.**Sheriff's Office, the 5th March 1872.**

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Criminal Session of the year 1872 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William, and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town Hall of Calcutta, on Thursday, the Fourth day of April next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the said Session be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Session be then and there to prosecute.

JOHN COWIE,
Sheriff.

মহকিম আফিস ১৮৭২ সাল ৫ মার্চ।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে সুবে বাঙ্গালার কোর্ট উইলিয়ম দুর্গের অধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের, ফৌজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্ত্য জন্য আগামি ৪ আপ্রিল বৃহস্পতিবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার টৌনহালে হাই কোর্টের আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৭২ সালের তৃতী ক্রিনিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এবং এতদ্বারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদীর বিরুদ্ধে ফৌজদারী মিছিল করিবেক তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে ঐ সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে ইতি সন ১৮৭২ সাল তারিখ ৫ মার্চ।

JOHN COWIE,
*Sheriff.***Nuddea Rivers.**

Weekly Water Report showing the least depth of water in the Bhagiruttie River for the week ending Friday, the 9th March 1872.

NAMES OF PLACES, &c.	Least depth of Water.	REMARKS.
	Ft. In.	
On the Entrance Bar ...	5 0	
FROM		
Thence to Jungipore, 9 miles	4 1	
FROM		
Jungipore to Berhampore, 47 miles.	3 0	Boats drawing 4 feet can pass up and down easily.
FROM		
Berhampore to Cutwa, 50 miles.	3 0	
FROM		
Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles...	4 0	

Height of water on gauge at Berhampore on the 11th March 1872 above zero 4 feet 10½ inches.

T. H. WICKES, C.E.,

*Exe. Engr., Nuddea (Local) Rivers Division.*BERHAMPORE,
The 11th March 1872.

Insolvent Notice.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of Charles } On Monday, the 26th
Henry Compton, an In- } day of February instant,
solvent. } it was ordered that the
matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be
heard on Saturday, the 4th day of May next, and
that the said Insolvent do then attend to be
examined before the said Court.

Gray and Sen, Attorneys.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 26th February 1872.

In the matter of Sew- } On Saturday, the 2nd
churn Ram and Dabee- } day of March instant, by
loll, Insolvents. } an order of this Court,
the said Insolvents were adjudged entitled to their
personal discharge under the Act XI Vic., cap.
21, as to all persons named in their schedule as
creditors or claiming to be creditors respectively.

Carruthers and Dignam, Attorneys.

In the matter of Alfred } On Saturday, the 2nd
William Cave, an In- } day of March instant,
solvent. } it was ordered that the
hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until
Saturday, the 6th day of April next, and that the
said Insolvent do then attend to be examined
before the said Court.

M. Camell, Attorney.

In the matter of Martha } On Thursday, the 7th
Herring, an Insolvent. } day of March, it was
ordered that the matters of the petition of the said
Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 4th day of
May next, and that the said Insolvent do then
attend to be examined before the said Court.

Robertson, Orr, Harriss, and Francis, Attorneys.

In the matter of Adjo- } On Saturday, the 2nd
diapersaud and Binda- } day of March instant,
persaud, Insolvents. } an account of the re-
ceipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee,
from the 1st day of April 1869 to the 29th day
of February last, was filed in the Office of the
Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Saturday, the
6th day of April next, be appointed for the fur-
ther hearing of this matter for the purpose of
making a dividend.

“Any creditor or other person interested,
who may intend to establish or oppose any claim
upon the estate of the said Insolvent, may attend
and be heard, having given notice to the Chief Clerk
three clear days before the day of hearing.”

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee.

In the matter of Parke } On Saturday, the 2nd
Pittar, an Insolvent. } day of March instant,
an account of the receipts and disbursements of
the Official Assignee, from the 22nd day of No-
vember 1871 to the 29th day of February last,
was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk, and it
was ordered that Saturday, the 6th day of April

next, be appointed for the further hearing of this
matter for the purpose of making a dividend.

“Any creditor or other person interested, who
may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon
the estate of the said Insolvent, may attend and
be heard, having given notice to the Chief Clerk
three clear days before the day of hearing.”

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee.

In the matter of Wil- } On Saturday, the 2nd
liam Frederick Fergus- } day of March instant,
son and others, Insol- } an account of the receipts
vents. } and disbursements of
the Official Assignee, from the first day of July
1855 to the 29th day of February last, was filed
in the Office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered
that Saturday, the 6th day of April next, be ap-
pointed for the further hearing of this matter for
the purpose of making a dividend.

“Any creditor or other person interested,
who may intend to establish or oppose any claim
upon the estate of the said Insolvent, may attend
and be heard, having given notice to the Chief Clerk
three clear days before the day of hearing.”

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee.

In the matter of Chun- } On Saturday, the 2nd
dernaugh Shaw, and } day of March instant,
Nundohurry Shaw, In- } an account of the re-
solvants. } cepts and disbursements
of the Official Assignee, from the 15th day of May
1871 to the 29th day of February last, was filed
in the Office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered
that Saturday, the 6th day of April next, be ap-
pointed for the further hearing of this matter for
the purpose of making a dividend.

“Any creditor or other person interested,
who may intend to establish or oppose any claim
upon the estate of the said Insolvent, may attend
and be heard, having given notice to the Chief Clerk
three clear days before the day of hearing.”

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee.

In the matter of Thomas } On Saturday, the 2nd
Gaynor, an Insolvent. } day of March instant,
it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and
divide the sum of Rs. 1,260-10 to and amongst all
the creditors upon the estate of the said Insolvent
as a dividend at the rate of Rs. 25 per cent upon
such of the debts admitted in the schedule of the
said Insolvent and claims proved as have been
duly substantiated in proportion to their several
debts and upon the other debts admitted in the
schedule, when and so soon as such debts or any of
them shall be duly substantiated upon affidavit
filed in this Court from time to time for directions
respecting any debts or any other matter or thing
relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee.

In the matter of George } On Saturday, the 2nd
Richmond Ferris, an } day of March instant,
Insolvent. } it was ordered that the
Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 1,359-9
to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate
of the said Insolvent as a dividend at the rate of
annas four per cent upon such of the debts ad-
mitted in the schedule of the said Insolvent and
claims proved as have been duly substantiated in

proportion to their several debts and upon the other debts admitted in the schedule, when and so soon as such debts or any of them shall be duly substantiated upon affidavit filed in this Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of Alexander Grant Glass, } On Saturday, the 2nd day of March instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 1,864-0-10 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said Insolvent as a dividend at the rate of Rs. 2 per cent. upon such of the debts admitted in the schedule of the said Insolvent, and claims proved as have been duly substantiated in proportion to their several debts and upon the other debts admitted in the schedule, when and so soon as such debts or any of them shall be duly substantiated upon affidavit filed in this Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of William Richard Ford, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 2nd day of March instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 1,320-8-7 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said Insolvent as a dividend at the rate of Rs. 2-12 per cent. upon such of the debts admitted in the schedule of the said Insolvent, and claims proved as have been duly substantiated in proportion to their several debts and upon the other debts admitted in the schedule, when and so soon as such debts or any of them shall be duly substantiated upon affidavit filed in this Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of Nilrut-ton Holdar, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 2nd day of March instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 1,037-10-10 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said Insolvent as a dividend at the rate of Rs. 1-8 per cent. upon such of the debts admitted in the schedule of the said Insolvent, and claims proved as have been duly substantiated in proportion to their several debts and upon the other debts admitted in the schedule, when and so soon as such debts or any of them shall be duly substantiated upon affidavit filed in this Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of Mud-doo Soodun Auddy, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 2nd day of March instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 1,835-12-5 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said Insolvent as a dividend at the rate of Rs. 4 per cent. upon such of the debts admitted in the schedule of the said Insolvent, and claims proved as have been duly substantiated in

proportion to their several debts and upon the other debts admitted in the schedule, when and so soon as such debts or any of them shall be duly substantiated upon affidavit filed in this Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of Johann Anton Hoffman, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 2nd day of March instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 2,816-10-8 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said Insolvent as a dividend at the rate of annas fifteen per cent. upon such of the debts admitted in the schedule of the said Insolvent, and claims proved as have been duly substantiated in proportion to their several debts and upon the other debts admitted in the schedule, when and so soon as such debts or any of them shall be duly substantiated upon affidavit filed in this Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of Golaam Hossain Virjee, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 2nd day of March instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 4,499-10-5 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said Insolvent as a dividend at the rate of annas fourteen per cent. upon such of the debts admitted in the schedule of the said Insolvent, and claims proved as have been duly substantiated in proportion to their several debts and upon the other debts admitted in the schedule, when and so soon as such debts or any of them shall be duly substantiated upon affidavit filed in this Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of Edward Pittis, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 2nd day of March instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 1,684-15 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said Insolvent as a dividend at the rate of Rs. 4 per cent. upon such of the debts admitted in the schedule of the said Insolvent, and claims proved as have been duly substantiated in proportion to their several debts and upon the other debts admitted in the schedule, when and so soon as such debts or any of them shall be duly substantiated upon affidavit filed in this Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of Henry Edward Braddon, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 2nd day of March instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 1,375-5-4 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said Insolvent as a dividend at the rate of

annas twelve per cent. upon such of the debts admitted in the schedule of the said Insolvent, and claims proved as have been duly substantiated in proportion to their several debts and upon the other debts admitted in the schedule, when and so soon as such debts or any of them shall be duly substantiated upon affidavit filed in this Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of Mau- } On Saturday, the 2nd
dub Chunder Rooder, } day of March instant, it
Woomes Chunder Mit- } was ordered that the
ter, and Beer Chunder } Assignee do pay and
Mitter, Insolvents. } divide the sum of Rs.
15,731 to and amongst all the creditors upon the
estate of the said Insolvents as a dividend at the
rate of Rs. 5-8 per cent upon such of the debts
admitted in the schedule of the said Insolvents,
and claims proved as have been duly substantiated
in proportion to their several debts and upon the
other debts admitted in the schedule, when and so
soon as such debts or any of them shall be duly
substantiated upon affidavit filed in this Court
from time to time for directions respecting any
debts or any other matter or thing relating
thereto.

A. B. Miller, *Official Assignee.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 12th March 1872.

Postal Notice.

SEA AND OVERLAND MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer.
Madras and Ceylon ...	7 P.M.	13th Mar.	<i>Golconda.</i>
France, Foreign Europe <i>via</i> France, the intermediate Ports, Mauritius, and China.	7 "	18th "	<i>Meinam.</i>
The Straits and Hong- Kong.	7 "	15th "	<i>Hindoostan and Glen- artney.</i>
Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein.	7 "	17th "	<i>Burmah.</i>
Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Pondicherry, Negapatam, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Cochin, Beypore, Cali- cut, Tellecherry, Cannan- nore, Mangalore, Carwar, and Bombay.	7 "	13th "	<i>Asia.</i>

The next Overland Mail *via* Bombay will close on Friday, the 15th March 1872.

2. Book Post and Pattern Packets must be posted on the 14th.

3. Letters, &c., for Mauritius, St. Denis, and Ré-union, can be sent by this opportunity.

N.B.—The letter box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two annas on each cover will be received up to 7-30 P.M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four annas on each cover up to 8 P.M., and after 8 up to 9 P.M., by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Armenian Ghât.

W. H. McGOWAN,

CALCUTTA,

The 12th March 1872.

Post-Master.

Remaining and Unclaimed Letters accumulated in the Calcutta Post Office on the 9th March 1872.

Alderman, G. R.	Killery, Mrs.
Abram Thundelhagan.	King, Mrs. J. F.
Archer, A. O.	Lee, J. P.
Andrews, J.	Leggatt, Mrs. A. T.
Blain, W.	Millar, J. B.
Barter, J. H.	Murray, K.
Boase, J.	Marselli, Capt.
Boileau, T.	Mainwaring, Col. G.
Bernard, Captain.	McKoy, T. P.
Bridgnell, Mrs.	Meyaries, Miss L.
Bartlett, Mrs. S.	Malone, T.
Brodie, M.	McPhaie, J. W.
Beverley, G. W.	McIntyre, J.
Curtis, A.	Mass, T.
Conolly, Lieut. A.	Murray, J. A. P.
Canian, J.	Martin, Mr. A.
Cunningham, F. E.	North, Mrs. J.
Castello, A. J.	Nesbitt, Mrs.
Courtney, Dr.	Nicholls, Col. J. E. T.
D'Silva, G.	O'Connor, C. J.
Dickenson, J. C.	O'Connell, Col. P.
Dunne, Mrs.	Parker, V. C. E.
Drageon, Mrs. L.	Packe, Mrs. C. F.
D'Souza, E. L.	Riechurn Mullick.
Dumas, S.	Reid, R. L.
Dawson, G. F.	Redford, Mrs.
Darwood, J.	Randall, Lieut.-Col. W. L.
D'Silva, G.	Radford, Mrs.
Findon, Mrs. C.	Sheringham, Lieut.
Fanshawe, A. N.	Small, J.
Fleury & Co.	Schlachter, J.
Fisher, Mrs. F.	Shead, J.
Frazer, Mrs. E.	Smith, A. E.
Grant, J. W.	Smith, J.
Garnett, Capt. A. P.	Tonkin, Lieut. W. P.
Gore, Capt. F. A.	The Landlord, 1, Creek Row.
Geraldine.	Thomson, R.
Graham, C.	Tyrrell, Armour Sergt. T.
Green, Mrs. L.	Turner, P.
Godino, J.	Thomas, T. W.
Heron, D.	Watkins, Mrs. E.
Harriss, J.	Watkins, J. H.
Hill, A. D.	Williamson, Mrs. J.
Hunt, G.	Wright, S.
Hinde, H. M.	Wells, Miss.
Jenkins, Lieut.-Col. J. H.	Watson, J. E.
Jebson & Co.	Woodroffe, G. & Co.
Jackson, H. B.	Winser, Dr.
Joseph, Mr.	Wood, Esq.
Joseph, Mrs. R.	White, R.
	Young, Miss E.

W. H. McGOWAN,
Post-master of Calcutta.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

Notice.

PHULTA Ghât Ferry Collections for the year beginning 1st April 1872, and ending 31st March 1873, to be sold by auction at Geyrettee Inspection House on the 25th March at 10 A.M.

Rs. 100 earnest money to be deposited by all bidders, and Rs. 1,000 by the purchaser, and the remainder to be paid in equal monthly instalments.

G. RAYNER,

Exe. Engr., 1st Divn., G. T. R.

BURDWAN,

The 11th March 1872.

Department of Public Works.

NOTICE is hereby given that the right of collecting the authorized tolls on the Buxee and Gyeghattee Navigation Channels, for the year ending the 31st March 1873, will be sold by public auction at the Office of the Executive Engineer, 24-Pergunnahs Division, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, on Thursday, the 21st March 1872, at 11 A.M.

Each intending bidder will be required to deposit before the sale commences the sum of Rs. 100, which will be returned to him in the event of his bid not being accepted; the deposit of the highest bidder will be returned on the receipt of security equal to the amount of one-fourth of his bid.

This cancels the previous notice advertising the sale to take place on the 25th instant at Raneegunge.

For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

A. J. HUGHES, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Selye Division,
Raneegunge.

বিজ্ঞাপন।

সর্বসাধারণকে জ্ঞাত করা যাইতেছে যে, সন ১৮৭২ সালের ২১ মার্চ তারিখে বৃহস্পতিবার বেলা ১১ ঘটীর সময় মোকাম কলিকাতার রাইটস বিলডিং নামক বাড়িতে ২৪ পরগনার ডিবিজনের একজিকিউটিব ইঞ্জিনিয়ার সাহেবের আপিসে রূপনারায়ণ ও দামোদর নদের মধ্যবর্তী বাকসী ও গাইঘাটি নামক খাল সন ১৮৭২ সালের ১লা আগ্রেল অবধি সন ১৮৭৩ সালের ৩১ মার্চ পর্যন্ত এক বৎসরের নিমিত্ত মাসুল আদায়ের ইজারা প্রকাশ্য নীলামে বিলি করা যাইবে।

পুতোক নীলাম ডাকনিয়া ব্যক্তিকে নীলাম আরম্ভের পূর্বে ১০০ শত টাকা আমানত করিতে হইবে এবং যাহাদিগের ডাক অগ্রাহ্য হইবে, তাহাদিগের আমানতি টাকা ফেরত দেওয়া যাইবে এবং উক্ত পণের নীলাম ডাকনিয়া ব্যক্তির আমানতি টাকা ইজারার ডাকের সিকি পরিমাণে জামিনী টাকা আদায় দিলে ফেরত দেওয়া যাইবে।

এই সুতীস দ্বারায় পূর্বলিখিত রানীগঞ্জ মোকামে নীলাম করা রদ হইল।

উপরক্ত বিষয়ের অব্যাহত সংবাদ নিম্নলিখিত সাহেবের সমীপে প্রাপ্ত হইবে।

এ. জে. হিউজ, সি. ই.,
একজিকিউটিব ইঞ্জিনিয়ার সিলাই ডিবিজান,
রানীগঞ্জ।

Notice.

COPIES of Act VII of 1871, the Indian Emigration Act, in Urdu and Hindee, can be obtained on application at the Bengal Secretariat at 8 annas per copy.

Notice

Is hereby given that the lease of the under-mentioned lime quarries, situated in the Khasi and Jynteah Hills, for three years, commencing from the 1st April 1872 and ending with the 31st March 1875 A.D., will be put up to public auction on the 30th March 1872, at 12 A.M., at the Deputy Commissioner's Office at Shillong, at the upset price mentioned opposite the mehals. The rent payable half-yearly in advance. Further particulars regarding lime quarries can be obtained by application to the undersigned:—

No.	Name of quarries.	Where situated.	Upset price.
			Rs. As.
1	Patharea Cherra ...	Bhawul in Khasi Hills	8,015 0
2	Romsemdemreski ...	Maharam in ditto ...	795 0
3	Nokorea Cherra ...	Malaichamok in ditto	500 0
4	Oolhmee Cherra ...	Jynteah Hills ...	5,000 0
5	Leemussoochu ...	Ditto ...	805 0
6	Mooralee Cherra ...	Ditto ...	208 0
7	Nongtholong ...	Ditto ...	1,008 0
8	Roopnath ...	Ditto ...	1,508 0
9	Choon Cherra, Letting Cherra, and Rowye.	Ditto ...	14,500 0

J. B. SHADWELL,
Extra Asst. Commr., in charge.
DY. COMM'R.'S OFFICE, KHASI AND JYNTEAH HILLS,
The 26th February 1872.

Notice.

CERTAIN effects belonging to the estate of the late MR. E. ROSMOND, who held the post of Inspector in the Sarun Police, and who died intestate on the 24th January 1872, have been placed in the custody of this Court, and will be delivered to any person legally authorized to receive the same.

SARUN,
The 24th February 1872.

A. HOPE,
Judge.
(1122—4)

Administrator-General's Office.

THE Estate of Henry Williams, Head Accountant in the Office of the Conservator of Forests, has come under charge of this Office.

All persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the above Estate, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
4, STRAND, Administrator-General.
Calcutta, the 2nd March 1872. (1132—1)

Dulcherra Tea Company, "Limited."

THE Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Mission Row, on Saturday, the 30th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, to receive the Directors' report, and to transact any other business which may be brought forward.

YOUNG, GRAY & Co.,
Secretaries.
The 9th March 1872. (1137—2)

TO BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD on Saturday, the ninth day of March next, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, by the Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Original Jurisdiction, at the Town Hall, in pursuance of the decree made by the said High Court on the third day of March last, in the suit No. 83 of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, wherein Eliza White is plaintiff, and Ramloll Mookerjee is defendant.

The estate and interest of the said defendant Ramloll Mookerjee as mortgagee, under and by virtue of an Indenture of mortgage, bearing date the third day of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, made between Hurrynarain Day of Cornwallis Street, in Simlah, in the Town of Calcutta, of the one part, and the said Ramloll Mookerjee of the other part, and which Indenture of mortgage was executed in order to secure the said Ramloll Mookerjee, his heirs, representatives, and assigns repayment by the said Hurrynarain Day, his heirs, representatives, and assigns of the principal sum of Rupees thirty-seven thousand on the third day of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and interest thereon at the rate of eighteen per cent. per annum by quarterly instalments. All that piece or parcel of land containing by estimation about sixteen cottahs a little more or less, situate, lying, and being at No. 4, Callyprosaud Dutt's Street, in Sonagachee, in the Town of Calcutta, and butted and bounded as follows:—on the north by the Government road called Callyprosaud Dutt's Street; on the south by the family dwelling-house of the late Mothoormohun Some; on the east by the dwelling-house of Surroopchunder Dutt; and on the west by the tenanted land of Nobinchunder Sircar.

Also all that piece or parcel of land held under a mourosee pottah, containing by estimation about two biggahs seven cottahs and eight chittacks, situate, lying, and being at Sulkea, in the district of Howrah, on the banks of the river Hooghly, and bounded as follows:—on the south by a Government drain and the house and premises occupied by the Howrah police section; on the west by the land of Juttedalhurry Holdar; on the north by the wall and land of Burnoo Khansamah; and on the east by the river Hooghly.

Also all that undivided one-fifth part or share, the whole being divided into five equal parts or shares of, in, and to all that dwelling-house, together with the piece of land thereunto belonging, containing by estimation about two cottahs and four chittacks, situate and being on the west side of and numbered in Sibnarain Dass's Street, in Simlah, in the Town of Calcutta, and butted and bounded as follows:—on the south by the family dwelling-house of the late Sibnarain and Roopnarain Sircar, deceased; on the east by the tenanted house and premises of the late Gungadur Bhattacharjee; on the north by the family dwelling-house of Madhub Chunder Roodur; and on the west by the family dwelling-house of the late Sibnarain Sircar.

Also all that piece or parcel of tenanted land, together with the tank therein, containing by estimation about ten biggahs and ten cottahs a little more or less, situate, lying, and being at No. 710, holding No. 223, sub-division No. 13,

division No. 3, at Talpooker, Baleaghattah, in Mouzah, Soorah, in Deehee Punchannogram, in the Zillah of Twenty-four Pergunnahs, and bounded on the south by the Government public road called Baleaghattah road; on the east by Talpooker lane; on the north by the house of Shaik Lall Mahomed; and on the west by the dwelling-house of the late Moonshee Hadaet Hossain.

Also at that piece or parcel of tenanted land known as Babee's Garden, containing by estimation about two cottahs, situate and being in Lower Circular Road in 24-Pergunnahs, and bounded as follows:—on the north by the Government lane and the house of Sheik Baboo Meah; on the south by the Government drain; on the east by the public road called the Circular Road and drain; and on the west by the tenanted land of the said Hurreenarain Day.

And also all that piece or parcel of land known as Babee's Baugan, containing by estimation about six cottahs, situate at Lower Circular Road, in Deehee Punchannogram, holding No. 1166, division 3, sub-division 22, and bounded on the north by the tank and land of the said Hurrynarain Day; on the south by the Government drain; on the east by the tenanted land of Bromomoye Dossee; and on the west by the house of Puddoo Meah, and the road called the Circular Road, and of and in the decree made by the said High Court in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction on the tenth day of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine in the suit No. 189 of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, wherein the said Ramloll Mookerjee is plaintiff, and the said Hurrynarain Day is defendant, and which suit was instituted by the said Ramloll Mookerjee for recovery of the said principal sum of Rupees thirty-seven thousand and interest then due on the said Indenture of mortgage in pursuance of the covenant for payment contained in the said judicature of mortgage, and by which decree the said Hurrynarain Day was ordered and decreed to pay to the said Ramloll Mookerjee the sum of Rupees forty-three thousand and eighty-nine two annas and eleven pie for principal and interest including (quarterly rents) at the rate of eighteen per cent. per annum from the said third day of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven to the second day of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and subsequent interest on the principal sum of Rupees thirty-seven thousand, at the rate of six per cent. per annum to the date of realization and costs on scale No. 1, with interest thereon from the date of taxation to the date of realization.

NOTE.—The two last mentioned properties, known as Babee's Garden, are subject to a prior mortgage, no part of the principal, interest, and costs payable under the decree has been realized.

For further particulars and the conditions of sale, apply to the Office of Messrs. Gillanders and Company, Attorneys for the plaintiff.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

HIGH COURT, ORIGINAL JURISDICTION;
Registrar's Office,
Calcutta, the 28th February 1872. (1124—2)

**Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ending
5th March 1872.**

LIABILITIES.			Rs. As. P.			ASSETS.			Rs. As. P.		
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up	...	...	2,20,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	...	...	90,35,223	4	0
Reserve Fund	...	...	15,40,500	7	0	Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches	...	...	82,00,422	14	11
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	...	Rs. 3,47,48,177 7 5	5,53,46,639	3	5	Accounts of Credit on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches	...	...	1,47,57,373	12	9
General Treasury Balance at Branches	...	Rs. 2,05,98,461 12 0				Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches	...	...	2,12,45,686	8	8
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	...	...	2,18,56,447	11	11	Dead Stock	...	...	11,87,977	0	7
Bank Post Bills, &c.	...	...	11,10,039	13	9	Stamps	...	...	13,864	2	0
Sundries	...	...	9,09,490	5	5	Balances with other Banks	...	...	4,66,784	3	7
						Sundries	...	...	1,54,320	6	3
						Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	...	Rs. 1,60,24,464 3 9	5,50,61,652	4	9
						Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	...	Rs. 3,16,77,010 1 0	4,77,01,474	4	9
			10,27,63,126	9	6				10,27,63,126	9	6

BANK OF BENGL,
Calcutta, 7th March 1872.

J. GORDON,
Chief Accountant & Deputy Secretary.

By order of the Directors,

GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.
(1134—1)

TO BE SOLD PEREMPTORILY, pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in suit No. 66 of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, wherein Rajmohun Dutt is plaintiff and Hemchunder Mitter and another are defendants, dated thirteenth February one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, by the Registrar of the said Court, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the sixteenth day of March instant, at the hour of two o'clock, the following property:—

1st.—All that undivided half part or share of the defendant Hemchunder Mitter, of, and in the rented godown No. 22, Clive Street, in the town of Calcutta, together with twelve cottahs of land, more or less, bounded on the north by the house of Juttadharee Haldar; on the east by Clive Street; on the south by the lane which runs between Rajah Prosunno Narain Deb's godown and this godown; and on the west by Keshublall Dey's godown, subject to the rights of one Rajendro Dutt, the first mortgagee of the said premises.

2nd.—All that one moiety of the defendant Hemchunder Mitter, of, and in the land No. 147, Chitpore Road, in Calcutta, containing seven cottahs, bounded as follows: on the west by the Chitpore Road; on the east by Russicklall Mitter's rented house; on the north by Rajah Rajbullub Dey's Street; and on the south by Kally Mookerjee's land.

3rd.—All that house and land No. 144-9, Chitpore Road, at Bagbazar, bounded as follows: on the north by Russicklall Mitter's house; on the east by Nilmoney Chuckerbutty's house; on the south by Khellut Chunder Ghose's house; and on the west by Muddenmohun Tagore's Rashbatty and house of the defendant.

For further particulars, apply at the Office of Messieurs Bose and Haldar, Attorneys for the plaintiff, at No. 2, Loudon's Buildings, Hastings Street.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT,
ORIGINAL JURISDICTION, REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
The 7th March 1872. (1139—1)

TO BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD, under a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in the suit No. 40 of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and dated the third day of April one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, wherein Degumber Mitter, Hurrymohun Roy, and Pearymohun Roy, are plaintiffs, and Nittogopaul Chatterjee and Russicklall Chatterjee are defendants, by the Registrar of the said Court, at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the sixth day of April next, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, the undermentioned property, that is to say:—

All that brick-built house and premises, No. 18-3, in Baheer Simlah, north of Sukeas Street, in the town of Calcutta, together with the land thereunto belonging, and on part whereof the same is erected, measuring four cottahs and nine chit-tacks or thereabouts, and bounded on the North by a tank, now the property of Nobinchunder Bose; on the South now by Sukeas Street; on the East now by the house of Nundoram Gope; and on the West now by the house of Kessubchunder Ghose.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply at the Office of Mr. Charles William Hatch, Attorney for the plaintiffs, No. 10, Old Post Office Street.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

HIGH COURT, ORIGINAL JURISDICTION,
REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
Calcutta, the 6th March 1872. (1135—2)

Bengal Tea Company, "Limited."

THE Twenty-third Half-yearly General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered Office, No. 7, Church Lane, on Wednesday, the 20th March, at 4 P.M., to receive the report of the Directors and accounts for the half-year ending 31st December 1871, to declare a dividend, and transact such other business as may be brought forward.

A. H. BLECHINDEN,
Secretary.
(1136—2)

The 11th March 1872.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the books of the Bank of Bengal on the 29th February 1872.

PARTICULARS.	4 PER CENT. LOAN							4½ PER CENT.				5 PER CENT.		DEBENTURES FOR			Total amount.	
												P. W. of 1864-65.						Total amount.
	of 1824-25.	of 1828-29.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1843-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865	of 1866-67.	Transfer Loan dated 16th July 1870.	Loan dated 4th July 1871.	Transfer Loan of 1872.	5 years at 5 per cent.	10 years at 5 per cent.	15 years at 5 per cent.				
Balance of 15th February 1872	20,374	2,880	19,83,680	39,53,500	1,43,85,900	1,20,86,200	1,30,13,100	14,500	34,25,200	8,77,000	2,49,98,500	..	1,02,58,600	22,81,000	33,11,000	38,50,000	13,57,11,234	
ADD																		
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 29th February 1872	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 29th February 1872	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2,15,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 29th February 1872	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,500	...	7,64,200	..	...	...	...	12,000	11,14,200
TOTAL	20,374	2,880	19,83,680	39,53,500	1,43,85,900	1,21,08,800	1,30,39,500	14,500	34,30,700	8,77,000	2,57,62,700	..	1,02,58,600	22,81,000	33,11,000	36,62,000	13,70,40,434	
DEDUCT																		
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	500	1,26,000	43,500	81,600	...	...	...	...	..	22,74,200	2,21,000	...	...	28,97,809
Balance on 29th February 1872	20,374	2,880	19,83,680	39,53,000	1,47,59,900	1,20,65,300	1,29,57,900	14,500	34,30,700	8,77,000	2,57,62,700	..	79,84,400	20,80,000	33,11,000	33,63,000	13,41,42,634	

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 30th Dec. 1871—Enfaced from India 1,238 lakhs, re-transferred from London ... 1,258 lakhs.

From 1st Jan. 1872 to 15th Jan. 1872	ditto	34	"	ditto	25
From 16th " " to 31st " "	ditto	27	"	ditto	31
From 1st Feb. " to 15th Feb. "	ditto	10	"	ditto	12
From 16th " " to 29th " "	ditto	13	"	ditto	29
					1,355 lakhs.

Balance against India

1,372
1,355
.. 17 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 4th March 1872.

GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.
(1133-1)

Public Zemindari Sale.

THE right, title, and interest of Ramsewak Missir and Raghonandan Missir, deceased, and Jadoonandan Missir, Insolvents, in the following valuable zemindaries, situate in the District of Ghazipore, in the North-Western Provinces, now vested in the Official Assignee, will be put up to auction sale at Ghazipore, adjoining the Collectorate compound, at noon on Friday, the 15th day of March 1872, by the undersigned:—

Lot.	Names of Talookas.	Names of Mouzahs appertaining to each Talooka.	Area of Insolvents' share.	Jamma of Ditto.	Government Revenue payable for Ditto.
			B. K. D.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1	Talooka Buxoopoor, Pergunnah Ghazipoor.	Buxoopoor	337 10 5	930 9 0	576 5 0
2	Talooka Chillar, Pergunnah Sydpoor	Chillar and Kirpalchuk	1,099 17 11	2,093 9 0	1,066 9 3
		Luchmanpoor and Sirkitha	480 18 0	1,095 6 6	558 12 3
		Total	1,580 15 11	3,188 15 6	1,625 5 6
3	Talooka Flingootar, Pergunnah Mahaitch	Flingootar	1,585 11 5	4,467 6 3	2,603 13 3
		Runpoor	598 13 10	1,716 13 3	1,025 15 0
		Total	2,184 4 15	6,184 3 6	3,629 12 3
4	Talooka Nooroodipoor, Pergunnah Khanpoor.	Nooroodipoor	1,481 9 1	4,115 0 3	1,833 2 6
5	Talooka Mundra, Pergunnah Shadiabad	Puttee Munsa Rae	264 11 10	996 6 3	390 9 10
		Puttee Oomrao Rae	399 16 10	1,182 5 3	554 12 5
		Puttee Duswant Rae	213 10 5	683 4 0	220 14 8
		Puttee Kemar Rae	149 19 5	400 6 0	190 12 1
		Mouza Dhamraon	86 12 0	196 6 3	69 4 2
		Mouza Hamzapoor	177 13 0	331 1 3	154 11 0
		Total	1,292 2 10	3,849 13 0	1,581 0 2

For conditions of sale and further particulars, apply at the Office of

BUXAR,
The 16th February 1872.

PHILIP W. CARTER,
Official Assignee's Agent, Buxar.
(1108—4)

Estate of Obhoy Churn Sen, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sagore Dutt and Sham Churn Sen, both of this city, to whom, as the Executors named therein, Probate of the last Will and Testament of Obhoy Churn Sen, late of Calcutta, deceased, was, on the twenty-second day of December one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Testamentary and Intestate jurisdiction, have, pursuant to the provisions of Section XXX of Act XXIV of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India (The Administrator-Generals' Act, 1867) by an instrument in writing under their hands, bearing date the sixth day of November one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, transferred to the Administrator-General of Bengal all estates and interests vested in them, the said Sagore Dutt and Sham Churn Sen, by virtue of the said Probate. Dated this twenty-first day of February one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

ROBERTSON, ORR, HARRISS, AND FRANCIS,
Solicitors and Proctors,
Calcutta.
(1114—3)

Just Published.

SECOND and revised Edition of the Uncovenanted Civil Service Code, containing the Leave, Acting Allowance, Pension, Travelling, and other Rules, corrected up to 29th February 1872. Price, Rs. 2 and 4 annas, inclusive of postage. Apply to Baboo Bholanauth Sen, Assistant, Bengal Accountant-General's Office, Calcutta.

(1130—3)

In the Court of the Judge of the District of Shahabad.

Notice.

UNDER SECTION 250, INDIAN SUCCESSION ACT,
1865.

IN the matter of the Estate of Robert Smith Coombs, Esq., deceased.

Whereas an application under the Indian Succession Act, 1865, for Probate of the Will, dated the 6th day of December 1869, of Robert Smith Coombs, Esq., deceased, late of Buxar, has been made by Charles James Coombs and Mary Ann Bock, and whereas Wednesday, the 13th March 1872, has been fixed for the hearing of this case, notice is hereby given that any person having any interest in the administration of the estate of the said deceased may, if he desire, appear in this Court on the said 13th day of March 1872, and show cause why the application of the said Charles James Coombs and Mary Ann Bock, both of Buxar, should not be granted.

A. J. ELLIOT,
Judge.

SHAHABAD DISTRICT COURT,
The 16th February 1872.

(1113—3)

WASTE LAND RULES,

Being Chap. XXVI. of the Rules of the Board of Revenue

Price, 4 annas. Packing and postage charges, 2 annas extra.

Calcutta: Office of Supdt. of Government Printing,
No. 8, Hastings Street.

TO BE SOLD PEREMPTORILY, pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in suit No. 639 of one thousand eight hundred and seventy, wherein Foolchund Johurry is plaintiff, and Nundolall Mitter is defendant, dated the twentieth day of March one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, by the Registrar of the said Court, at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the thirteenth day of April next, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, the undermentioned property, that is to say :—

All that undivided moiety or half part or share of and in all that lower-roomed brick-built messuage, tenement, or godown, together with a piece or parcel of land thereunto belonging, and on part whereof the same is erected and built, containing by estimation ten cottahs and eleven chittacks, be the same a little more or less, situate, lying, and being at, and numbered 71, formerly 22, Clive Street, in the town of Calcutta, and butted and bounded in the manner following, that is to say : on the North, by the land of Juttadharee Halder, Radhanauth Halder, and Sreemutty Biddoomookey Dossee; on the South, partly by the portion of the Postah purchased by Rajah Sitanauth Bose in trust for Nundolall Mitter and Hemchunder Mitter; on the East, by the public road called Clive Street; and on the West, by the land of Russickloll Dey.

An abstract of the title may be seen, and further particulars may be had, at the office of Baboo Debender Chunder Dutt, attorney for the plaintiff, 8, Hare Street, on any day before the sale, and the said abstract will be produced at the sale.

R. BELCHAMBERS, Registrar.
HIGH COURT, ORIGINAL JURISDICTION,
Registrar's Office,
Calcutta, the 9th March 1872. (1141—2)

Soom Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE.

AN Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, Darjeeling, on Saturday, the 30th of March 1872, at 4 P.M., to take into consideration the proposals contained in the letter of the Manager dated 4th February 1872, circulated with the last published report.

By order of the Directors,
WM. LLOYD,
Secretary.

DARJEELING,
The 24th February 1872. (1121—2)

Bishnauth Tea Company, "Limited."

WE beg to give notice that the Seventeenth Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 7, New China Bazar Street, on Thursday, the 28th instant, at 4 P.M., precisely, to receive the Directors' report, pass the accounts, declare a further dividend, and transact such other business as may be necessary.

By order of the Board,
WILLIAMSON, MAGOR & Co.,
CALCUTTA, Secretaries.
The 12th March 1872. (1140—3)

Lost

THE following Government Promissory Notes of 3½ per cent. loan :—

Nos. 490 and 491 of 1853-54, for Rs. 1,000 each.

No. 492 of 1853-54, for Rs. 3,000.

(1117—3)

SHAMA SUNDERY.

The Indian Financial Almanack for 1872,

Price 4 annas; postage 1 anna.

Selections from Unpublished Records of

Government for the years 1748 to 1767 inclusive. Relating mainly to the social condition of Bengal With a Map of Calcutta in 1784. By the Rev. J. Long, Member of the Government Record Commission. Price Rs. 5; packing and postage 1 Rupee extra.

Selections from Calcutta Gazettes of the

years 1816 to 1823 inclusive, showing the political and social condition of the English in India upwards of fifty years ago. By Hugh David Sandeman, C.S., Accountant-General, Bengal, and Member of the Record Commission. Volume I, 3 Rs., and Volumes II, III, IV, and V, at 5 Rs. each; packing and postage 1 Rupee extra.

The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Just Published.

Bengal Official Army List.

Corrected up to 1st January 1872.

THE Official Quarterly Army List of H. M.'s Forces in Bengal, to which is added a non-official Supplement, containing the latest corrected Civil List, &c. &c. Price Rs. 5, and 8 annas extra for packing and postage.

Calcutta : Office of Supdt. of Government Printing,
No. 8, Hastings Street.

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EDITION OF 1870 in one Vol.

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APPENDIX TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1872.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plot of land no longer required by the Government situated in the district of Shahabad, will be put up to sale, at the Shahabad Collectorate, on Monday, the 29th April 1872, corresponding with 6th Baisakh 1279 F.S.

2. The purchasers of this plot will be subject to the following conditions:—

1st.—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3rd.—The plot will be sold revenue-free to the highest bidder above the upset price.

Number in State- ment of Govern- ment Estate.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Upset Price.
.....	Plot of land on which the old circuit bungalow stood in the town of Arrah with trees.	A. R. P. 5 0 17½	Rs. As. P. 270 0 0

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE,
The 3rd February 1872.

H. W. ALEXANDER, *Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plots of Class C lands no longer required by the East Indian Railway Company, situated in the district of Shahabad, will be put up to sale, at the Shahabad Collectorate, on Monday, the 29th of April 1872, corresponding with 6th Baisakh 1279 F.S.

The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions:—

1st.—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale, at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3rd.—The plots will be sold revenue-free to the highest bidders above the upset price.

Number in State- ment of Govern- ment Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.	Area in acres.	Upset Price.
.....		A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.
.....	Koelwor, Pergunnah Baruhgawan ...	47 2 0	760 0 0
.....	Dhundhian, ditto ditto ...	35 0 38	564 0 0
.....	Humidpore, ditto Arrah ...	1 0 15	18 0 0
.....	Domraon, ditto Bhojepore ...	3 0 30	51 0 0
		Total ...	87 0 3	

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE,
The 3rd February 1872.

H. W. ALEXANDER, *Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plot of Class C lands no longer required by the East Indian Railway Company, situated in the District of Monghyr, will be put up to sale, at the Monghyr Collectorate, on Saturday, the 12th of April 1872, corresponding with 18th Cheyt 1279 F.S.

2. The purchaser of this plot will be subject to the following conditions:—

1st.—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale, at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3rd.—The plot will be sold revenue free to the highest bidder above the upset price.

Number in Statement of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	GOVERNMENT REVENUE.			Upset Price.
				Revenue assessed.	Road cess.	Total.	
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1	4444	Arazee Class C lands in Mouzah Singapore. Pergunnah Dhurhura, relinquished by the Railway Company.	1 1 28	.....	.....	.....	46 0 0

COLLR.'S OFFICE, DISTRICT MONGHYR,
The 7th February 1872.

G. N. BARLOW, *Collector.*



APPENDIX (No. II.) TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1872.

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates in the district of Nuddea will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 27th day of March 1872, corresponding with 15th Chyet 1278 B.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1872.

No. 1-0.—Pergunnah Alumpur; recorded proprietors, Issur Chundra Pal Chowdhry and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 50,287-13-7, and Police Rs. 568-14-7. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 23,743-5-8, on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 17-0.—Dehi Alpha; recorded proprietors, Santaram Roy and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 4,046-2-2½, and Police Rs. 44-14-8. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 92-1-5½, on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 22.—Pergunnah Belgong; recorded proprietors, Kader Nath Ghose and others; sudder jumma, Rs. 6,054-3-8, and Police Rs. 73-11-11. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 832-10-6, on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 62-0.—Dehi Buxipore; recorded proprietors, Hurrimohun Mukhupadhya and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 5,276-6-11. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 653-15-10, on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 240-0.—Dehi Huri Sankura; recorded proprietors, Mohamaya Chowdhurani and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 1,935-3-7½. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 48-6-10 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 304-0.—Turuf Khoirhuda; recorded proprietors, Nobokisto Chowdhury and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 539-10-5½. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 9-12-5½, on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 371-0.—Dehi Nakasipara; recorded proprietors, Santiram Roy and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 3,829-3, and Police Rs. 41-15-9. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 695-8-6, on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 2179.—Chur Samnagar; recorded proprietor, Mr. J. B. Mackintosh; sudder jumma Rs. 523-9-8, and road fund Rs. 5-3-10. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 27-2-10, on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 3227.—Dehi Pukuria; recorded proprietors, Nobokishen Chowdhry and others; sudder jumma, Rs. 799-13-4. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 26-0-10, on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 3231.—Dehi Shasta; recorded proprietors, Jehan Nessa Bibi and others; sudder jumma, Rs. 553-3-10. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 7-12-6, on account of arrears of Government revenue.

NUDDEA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 23rd February 1872.

C. STEVENS, *Offg. Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates in the district of East Burdwan will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 27th day of March 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1872.

Number in the Rent Roll.	Class.	Mames of Mehals and Pergunnahs.	Proprietors.	Government Revenue.	REMARKS.
				Rs. As. P.	
30	1st Class, permanently-settled.	Bhedia, 4 annas share; Pergunnah Monohurshahi.	Hirra Lall Baboo, Doorga-naran Banerjea, Kho-deza Bibi herself, and as guardian of minor Abdoel Odood, Kedar Nath Mookerjee, and Brojo Mohun Ghose.	2,676 6 5	Out of the total amount of Government revenue separate accounts have been opened for Rs. 143-9-1, on account of Brojo Mohun Ghose, and for Rs. 307-6-11 in favor of Kedar Nath Mookerjee; no arrears have occurred on their portions of the sudder jumma. The estate is to be sold for arrears of Government revenue only.
62	Ditto ...	Pulshona, Pergunnah Shomurshahi.	Umbicca Churn Chundro, Kassi Nath Chundro, Lokenath Chundro, Rukkini Bulluv Chundro, Kallydas Chundro, and Hurro Mohun Chundro.	7,400 11 11	The entire estate to be sold for arrears of Government revenue only, which became due on the 12th day of January 1872.
		Chakran lands appertaining to the above mehal bearing Touji No. 16.	Ditto ...	44 8 2	
78	Ditto ...	Nizampore and others, Pergunnah Shomersshahi.	Issur Radhamadan Mohun Jea Sewal Gopikrishto Bose, and Poornoo Chundro Banerjea.	1,168 8 10	Ditto.
158	Ditto ...	Shoomuddoogoree, Pergunnah Shatsoika.	Rohimunnessa Bibi and Kylas Chundro Dey Chowdhery.	2,710 8 11	Ditto.
174	Ditto ...	Gowarra, Pergunnah Mamdanipore.	Kristodeb Bhattacharjea	727 14 7	Ditto.
5537	Ditto ...	Bahadoorpore, Pergunnah Chowmoo-hah	Ram Gobindo Roy ...	508 0 10	Ditto.

R. PORCH,
For Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned estate, in the district of Monghyr, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 28th day of March 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1872 :—

Temporarily-settled Estate.

Mehal Bhowaneedpore oorf Ramdeoree, Pergunnah Mulkee, Towjee No. 1406; sudder jumma Rs. 20,967. The maliks and lessees are Nirput Singh, Dhowl Singh, Kooldeep Singh, Ram Sahoy Singh, Bhekhee Singh, Khooder Singh, and others. The estate is to be sold, with the exception of the shares of Bhekhee Singh and others, and Khooder Singh, aggregating 4 annas 15 gundas 2 cowrees, for which separate accounts have been opened under Act XI. of 1859 for Rs. 6,486-2, being arrears of land revenue due from the estate up to the 12th January 1872.

MONGHYR,
The 26th February 1872.

T. GRANT, Dy. Collector in charge, for Collector.

اشتہار نیلام بابت بقیہ مالگذاری سرکار
واضح ہو کہ حسب دفعہ ۶ ایکٹ ۱۱ سنہ ۱۸۵۹ ع کے یہ محالات مرقومہ الذیل ضلع مونگر میں بابت بقیہ
مالگذاری سرکار و دیگر دعوی جواز روے دستورات و قوانین مجاریہ موافق باقی مالگذاری سرکار کے بتاریخ
۱۲ جنوری سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع واجب الوصول ہی بروز پنجشنبہ ۲۸ مارچ سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع کچھری میں صاحب کلکٹر
اس ضلع کے بلا عذر عام نیلام میں رکھا جائیگا ۔

نمبر توزیع ۱۴۰۶ — بہوانندپور عرف رام دیوڑی پرگنہ ملک بندوبست معدی جسکا صدر جمع مبلغ ۲۰۹۶۷ و جسکے خانہ
مالگزار میں نام نریت سنگھ و دھول سنگھ و کلدیپ سنگھ و رام سہاے سنگھ و بہک سنگھ
و کہوڑ سنگھ و غیرہ مالکان بندوبست داران مندرج ہی باسٹنٹاے موازی ۱۵ انہ ۲ گڈہ ۵
حصہ بہک سنگھ و موازی ۲ انہ ۲ کورڑی حصہ کہوڑ سنگھ جملہ ۱۵ انہ ۴ گڈہ ۲ کورڑی
باقی حصہ ۴ انہ ۱۱ گڈہ ۱۸ کورڑی نریت سنگھ دھول سنگھ و غیرہ اجمالی بعلت مبلغ
۶۴۸۶۰۲ باقہ مالگذاری سرکار نیلام ہوگا فقط ۔

بی: گرانٹ
ڈپٹی کلکٹر ان چارج

حریر بتاریخ ۲۴ فروری ۱۸۷۲ ع

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates in the district of Jessore will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on Friday, the 15th March 1872, corresponding with 3rd Choitro 1278 B.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1872.

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estate.

No. 19.—Mouzah Borumarrah Pergunnah Essupore, Talook Joy Chunder, Radha Churn Chunder Kant Ghose, Issur Chunder Roy, and Jogut Chunder Chowdhury; Sudder Jumma, Rs. 998-3-10; to be sold for recovery of Rs. 98-14-9 on account of Government revenue.

No. 261.—Taraf Sagerneah, Pergunnah Mahomedshye, Talook Raznaryun, Premnaryun Parry, Lukhimoney, Drabomoi, Second Drabomoi, and Joytara Debya; Sudder Jumma, Rs. 1,596-8-9; to be sold for recovery of Rs. 37-2 on account of Government revenue.

No. 4575.—Pergunnah Bhatlah, Talook Rajah Buroda Kant Roy, Bahadoor; Sudder Jumma, Rs. 5,087-1-7-3; to be sold for recovery of Rs. 38-14-1 on account of Government revenue.

JESSORE COLLECTORATE,

J. MONRO, Offg. Collector.

The 2nd February 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates in the district of Sarun will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 15th day of March 1872, corresponding with the 20th Phalgun 1279 F.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1872.

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estate, to be sold for arrears of Government revenue.

Towjee No. 501.—The rights and interests of Baijoo Sing, in mehal Sendoor, pergunnah Baul; recorded proprietors are Baijoo Sing, Chuttur Sing, &c. The sudder jumma of the entire Estate is Rs. 693-5-4.

The shares of the undermentioned persons will be exempted from sale owing to the separation of their account and payment of Government revenue:—

10kts. of Rughoonundun Sing and others, bearing jumma of Rs. 461-13-6.

To be sold for arrears of Government revenue.

Towjee No. 2459.—The rights and interests of Achul Opudhia, Mahurbun Sing, Ramsuhoy Sing, Thacoor Sing, Rughoonath Sing, Kullian Sing, Ramsuhoy Roy, Ramessur Roy, Jutteedharee Lal, Rusul Roy, Trashee Pershad Sing, Goorpershad Sing, and Doobree Opudhia, in Mehal Dhurum Raj Pergunnah Gooch; recorded proprietors, Achul Opudhia and others. The sudder jumma of the entire estate is Rs. 663-7-5.

The shares of the undermentioned persons will be exempted from sale owing to the separation of their account and the payment of Government revenue:—

7kts. of Radhayram Pershad and others, bearing jumma of Rs. 332-2.

SARUN COLLECTORATE,

C. B. GARRETT, Offg. Collector.

The 2nd February 1872.

اشتہار نیلام بابت بقیہ مالگذاری سرکار
واضح ہو کہ حسب دفعہ ۶ ایکٹ ۱۱ سنہ ۱۸۵۹ ع کے یہ محالات مرقومہ الذیل ضلع سارن میں بابت بقیہ
مالگذاری سرکار و دیگر دعوی جواز روے دستورات و قوانین مجاریہ موافق باقی مالگذاری سرکار کے بتاریخ
۱۲ جنوری سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع واجب الوصول ہی بروز جمعہ تاریخ ۱۵ مارچ سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع مطابق ۲۰ پہاگن سنہ ۱۲۷۹ فصل
کچھری میں صاحب کلکٹر اس ضلع کے بلا عذر عام نیلام میں رکھا جائیگا ۔

نمبر شماری نمبر توزیع	نام محال قسم اول	قسم مطالبہ
نمبر ۵۰۱	محال سندوار پورگنہ بال جسکا جمع صدر مبلغ ۶۹۳-۵-۱۱ ہی و خانہ مالگذار باقی مالگذاری سرکار	میدن نام بیچو سنگہ و چھتر سنگہ وغیرہ کا لکھا جاتا ہی باستثناء حصہ رگھو نندن سنگہ و غیرہ بقید ۵۰ قلم تفریق رول شدہ بمراد اکت ۱۱ سنہ ۱۸۶۹ ع جمعی مبلغ ۴۶۱-۱۳-۶ متعلقہ محال مذکور بلحاظ وصول ہو جانے باقی سرکار بقید حق و موافق اجمالی بیچو سنگہ جمعی مبلغ ۲۲۱-۷-۱۰ بعلت باقی مالگذاری سرکار بہ تعداد مبلغ ۱۲-۴-۷ کے نیلام ہوگا *
نمبر ۲ نمبر ۲۴۵۹	محال دھرمراج پورگنہ گوہ کہ جسکا جمع صدر ۶۶۳-۵-۷ ہی و خانہ مالگذار میں نام اچل اوپدھیا و غیوہ کا لکھا جاتا ہی باستثناء حصہ رادہ راون پرشاد و غیرہ بقید ہفت قلم تفریق رول شدہ نمبر ۱ و ایکٹ ۱۱ سنہ ۱۸۵۹ ع جمعی مبلغ ۳۳۲-۲ متعلقہ محال مذکور بلحاظ وصول ہو جانے باقی سرکار بقید حق و موافق اجمالی اچل اوپدھیا و مہربان سنگہ و رام سہاسے سنگہ و ٹہاکر سنگہ و رگھوناتھ سنگہ و کلیان سنگہ و رام سہاسی رای و رامیش ررای و جٹادھاری لعل و رسال رای و کاشے پرشاد سنگہ و گور پرشاد سنگہ و دوبری اوپدھیا جمعی مبلغ ۳۳۱-۵-۵ بعلت باقی مالگذاری سرکار بہ تعداد مبلغ ۱۱-۹-۲ کے نیلام ہوگا *	ایضا
سی: بی: گبریت کلکٹر		
تحریر فقاریخ ۲ فبروری سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع		

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estate in the district of Shahabad will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 14th day of March 1872, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th day of January 1872 :—

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estate.

No. 1428.—Mehal Sirbit, Pergunnah Chynepore; recorded Proprietor, Sheonondun Roy, non-applicant; Sudder Jumma of the entire Mehal, Rs. 1,059-11-9. The share of non-applicant alone shall be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting to Rs. 7-15-5, with the exception of the shares of the undermentioned proprietors, with whom separate accounts have been opened under Section 10, Act XI. of 1859 :—

Names of villages.		Names of Proprietors.		Amount of Jumma.				
				R.	A.	P.	K.	M.
1.	Noughura	...	Rookmin Bibi and others	...	13	13	1	8 0
2.	Kusbe Chynepore	...	Shah Abdool Uziz and others	...	13	13	10	8 0
3.	Sirbit Khass	...	Mussamut Goonrani Koor and others	...	221	9	7	4 0
4.	Ditto	...	Seoraj Sing and others	...	55	6	4	0 0
5.	Ditto	...	Shah Abdool Uziz and others	...	27	11	4	0 0
6.	Ditto	...	Nuki Ally Khan	...	27	11	2	8 0
7.	Kutra	...	Reoti Roy	...	42	10	7	12 0
8.	Sirbit and Gobindipore Luhrajai-rampore	...	Nuki Ally Khan and others	...	113	3	2	12 0
9.	Kootmunpore	...	Koulesur Choubey and others	...	12	1	5	1 7
10.	Kota	...	Judoo Roy	...	112	6	4	18 0
11.	Kekurha	...	Ramlall and others	...	5	5	4	0 0
12.	Gobindipore Lohrajey Rampore	...	Mussamut Umani Kooner and others	...	19	15	11	12 0
13.	Kota	...	Mussamut Zeb Kooner and others	...	112	6	4	18 0
14.	Kota	...	Saligram Roy	...	112	6	4	18 0
15.	Kootmunpore	...	Jhuboo Choubey	...	6	0	8	10 13

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE,
The 30th January 1872.

H. ALEXANDER, Collector.

اشہار نامہ واسطے فروخت زمینداری

سنہ ۱۸۵۹ سال کے قانون ۱۱ دفعہ ۶ کے مضمون مطابق بذریعہ اس کے سب لوگوں کو وقف کیا جاتا ہی کہ ضلع شاہ آباد کے شامل محالات مندرجہ ذیل ضلع مذکور کی صاحب کلکٹر کے آفیس میں باقی مالگذاری اور جو سب دعویٰ سنہ ۱۸۷۲ جنوری تاریخ ۱۲ میں دن جمعہ ہونے سے باقی مالگذاری کی بطور مجریہ آئین کے مطابق ادا ہونے

کا ضابطہ ہی اسکے ادائیگی واسطے سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ع ماہ مارچ تاریخ ۱۴ میں نیلام عام کی خبریہ کار میں فروخت ہوگا سنہ ۱۸۷۲ ماہ جنوری تاریخ ۳۰ فقط *

تفصیل قسم اول

نمبر ۱۴۲۸—محال سریت پرگنہ چین پور جسکی خانہ مالگذار میں نام شیونندن رائی غیر سابل تفریق اول مندرج ہی و مبلغ ۱۰۵۹-۱۱-۹ جمع صدر گوشوارہ اس محال کا ہی بعلت باقی مبلغ ۷-۲۵-۵ باقی مالگذار حصہ خاص غیر سابل تفریق اول بابت حصہ مفصلہ ذیل کہ جسکا جمع از روی دفعہ ۱۰ ایکٹ ۱۱ سنہ ۱۸۵۹ ع علاحدہ لیا جاتا ہی نیلام ہوگا *

نام موضع	نام سابلان تفریق اول	تعداد جمع صدر
۱ نوکرا	روکن ہے و امام جہان ہے و جہان ہے	روپیہ ۵۱ پائی کہ م
۲ قصبہ چین پور	شاہ عبدالعزیز و شاہ لیاقت حسین	۱۳ ۱۳ ۱۰ ۸
۳ سریت خاص	مسماۃ کونراے کنور و سیدواہ سنگھ	۲۲۱ ۹ ۷ ۴
۴ ایضا	سیوراج سنگھ و فقی علی خان و غلام متی خان	۵۵ ۶ ۴
۵ ایضا	شاہ عبدالعزیز و شاہ لیاقت حسین	۲۷ ۱۱ ۴
۶ ایضا	نق علی خان	۲۷ ۱۱ ۲ ۸
۷ کٹوا	ریوئے رائی	۴۲ ۱۰ ۷ ۱۲
۸ سریت و گوندی پور لوہرا جی	نق علی خان و مسماۃ مہدے ہے	۱۱۳ ۳ ۲ ۱۲
۹ قطمن پور	کولیسر چوبہ جگند چوبہ و لکچند چوبہ و رمیسر چوبہ و ہر گوبند چوبہ و ہیرا لال چوبہ و بھگوت چوبہ و رگھویر چوبہ و بسیر چوبہ و اجودھا چوبہ و املاکھہ چوبہ و گنادت چوبہ و گجال چوبہ	۱۲ ۱ ۵ ۱ ۷
۱۰ کوٹا	جدو رائی	۱۱۲ ۶ ۴ ۱۸
۱۱ کھکھا	رام لال و مسماۃ جیا کنور زوجہ بسیر سنگھ و ہرجھوکن سنگھ و رام چرن سنگھ	۵ ۵ ۴
۱۲ گوندی پور لوہرا جی رام پور	مسماۃ اماں کنور زوجہ گردھاری سنگھ و مسماۃ کونراے کنور	۱ ۱۵ ۱۲ ۱۲
۱۳ کوٹا	مسماۃ زیب کنور مادر ولیہ جدو متی رائی	۱۱۲ ۶ ۴ ۱۸
۱۴ ایضا	سالگرام رائی	۱۱۲ ۶ ۴ ۱۸
۱۵ قطمن پور	جہو چوبہ	۶ ۰ ۸ ۱۳
شاہ ابان کلکٹریٹ	ایچ الیکزاندر کلکٹر	
۳۰ جنوری ۱۸۷۲		

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned Estate in the district of Hooghly will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's office of that district, on Thursday, the 14th March 1872, corresponding with 2nd Choitro 1278 B.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 12th January 1872.

Class.—Permanently-settled Estate.

No. 67.—Goorbaree, Pergunnah Chowmaha; recorded proprietors, Radhakanto Chowdhury, Issur Muddun Mohun Jew Thakoor's Sabaet Gopeekristo Bose, Ornopoorna Dabee, Mangobindo Biswas, Kasseenath Koar, Juggessur Ghose, Issur Chunder Ghose, and Makhonlaul Ghose; sudder jumma, Rs. 2,695-15.

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Deduct Mangobindo Biswas' 8 annas share of Mouzah Katgora and Kasseepore, comprised in lot Goorbaree	590	6	5			
Deduct Kasseenath Koar's share of Neej Goorbaree and Hurrirampore's land 1,475 beegahs, the revenue of which is	692	2	9			
				1,282	9	2

and for which a separate account has been opened under Act XI. of 1859.

Balance share of sudder jumma of the undermentioned parties to be sold, Radhakanto Chowdhury of Goorbaree, Pergunnah Chowmaha, Issur Muddun Mohun Jew Thakoor's Sabaet Gopeekristo Bose of Chandernagore, Pergunnah Boro, Ornopoorna Dabee of Etla, Pergunnah Chowmaha, Juggessur Ghose, Issur Chunder Ghose, and Makhonlaul Ghose of Katgora, Pergunnah Chowmaha, and for which separate account has not been opened, Rs. 1,413-5-10.

To be sold for recovery of Rs. 217-11-9 on account of Government revenue.

W. F. MERES, Deputy Collector, in charge.



APPENDIX (No. III.) TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1872.

INSOLVENT ESTATES.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT MADE UP TO 31ST JANUARY 1872.

ESTATES.	Whole amount of receipts.	WHOLE DISBURSEMENTS.			Balance remaining.	Of the balance there is invested in Government Securities, (the remainder being cash in the Bank of Bengal.)	Probable out-turn of the dependencies.
		Dividends paid.	Other payments.				
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		
Alexander and Co.	290285 10 10	229228 2 7	48537 7 8	12520 0 7,	of which Rs. 12065 4 0 is for dividends.	Further recoveries hopeless.	
Adam, Scott and Co.	129490 5 11	104491 12 0	22184 12 1	2813 13 10	2299 10 1	Ditto ditto. One Policy of Insurance for Rs. 4,000.	
Anderson and Co., William	2473 6 0	0 0 0	1842 10 5	630 11 7	441 7 0	Ditto ditto. The balance in hand is reserved to satisfy some disputed claims.	
Allan, Deffell and Co.	156458 11 5	124016 0 10	29934 0 3	2508 10 4, which is applicable to the dividend now payable.	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. A Policy for Rs. 2,000.	
Asiatic Marine Insurance Office	835200 3 7	675633 6 11	137709 15 11	21856 12 9	21173 15 5	The final dividend of 7 per cent. is in course of payment.	
Allhusen, William	1629 14 6	199 9 7	821 12 2	608 8 9,	of which Rs. 508 15 2 is for dividends.	Nothing further recoverable.	
Ayton, James Alexander	1953 12 0	0 0 0	437 6 1	1516 5 11,	of which Rs. 1348 12 8 is for dividends.	Ditto ditto.	
Allport, Rowland	13930 1 8	10128 2 6	1857 8 4	1944 6 10,	of which Rs. 1688 0 3 is for dividends.	Ditto ditto.	
Anquitel, Charles	40625 7 4	13280 1 3	27052 13 5	292 8 8,	of which Rs. 180 12 0 is for dividends.	Ditto ditto.	
Agabeg, Johannes	1573 8 9	301 14 9	787 6 2	484 3 10,	of which Rs. 402 11 0 is for dividends.	Ditto ditto.	
Agabeg Brothers	29080 0 7	23516 0 10	5370 10 10	193 4 11	of which Rs. 0 0 0 is for dividends.	Ditto ditto.	
Adams, Thomas	13107 9 11	6349 9 5	5128 15 6	1629 1 0,	of which Rs. 1295 13 6 is for dividends.	Ditto ditto.	
Allee, Dugman	605 15 0	0 0 0	362 6 10	243 8 2,	of which Rs. 157 3 3 is for dividends.	Ditto ditto.	
Anderson, William	725 0 0	0 0 0	73 4 6	651 11 6,	of which Rs. 584 1 9 is for dividends.	Ditto ditto.	
						Insolvent dead.	

Agabeg, Joseph	19082 3 4	16316 15 2	2405 9 8	359 10 6	of which Rs. 3500 0 0 is for dividends.	Ditto	ditto.
Azeemun Nessa Begum	14521 4 0	1787 0 0	8808 18 8	3925 6 4		Ditto	ditto.
Ajoodapersaud and Bindapersaud	9816 2 6	0 0 0	9678 6 3	137 12 3	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.	
Attnaram and others	2426 14 9	0 0 0	635 11 6	1791 3 3	0 0 0	Ditto	ditto.
Andrews, John	1171 14 3	16 4 0	100 5 11	1055 4 4	of which Rs. 1032 0 10 is for dividends.	Nothing further recoverable.	
Ascarun and Okhoyram	278 1 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	278 1 0	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.	
Anundo Chunder Banerjee	476 10 0	0 0 0	16 0 0	460 10 0	0 0 0	Ditto	ditto.
Balfour and Co.	552851 12 7	281837 8 3	247439 5 5	23574 14 11, which is applicable to the dividend now payable.	5438 14 0	Ditto	ditto.
Boyd and Co.	29514 14 8	10555 13 1	13233 7 3	5725 10 4, which is applicable to the dividend now payable.	1700 11 10	Hardly anything more recoverable.	
Bruce, Shand and Co.	836327 15 1	496447 11 1	332211 3 0	7669 1 0, which is applicable to the dividend now payable.	0 0 0	Ditto	ditto.
Brunet, Saliz, and Latapie	15235 0 0	7411 12 3	5431 6 7	2391 13 2, which is applicable to the dividend now payable.	0 0 0	Ditto	ditto.
Bischoff, Beer and Co.	2640 5 8	0 0 0	2056 3 5	584 2 3	0 0 0	Ditto	ditto.
Braddon and Co.	13830 15 4	3879 8 9	7632 15 9	2318 6 10, which is applicable to the dividend now payable.	0 0 0	Ditto	ditto.
Brightman and Co.	32530 14 11	23845 6 10	8391 8 10	293 15 3	0 0 0	Ditto	ditto.
Bécher, G. R. P.	1456 9 1	0 0 0	439 4 11	1017 4 2, of which Rs. 905 11 9 is for dividends.	905 11 9	Nothing further recoverable.	Insolvent dead.
Bailey, Francis	13766 4 8	5898 12 10	7133 3 10	734 4 0, of which Rs. 645 2 10 is for dividends.	645 2 10	Ditto	Ditto.
Birch, F. W.	17059 8 3	11752 5 5	2745 9 8	2561 9 2, of which Rs. 2363 9 11 is for dividends.	2363 9 11	Ditto	Ditto.
Bryce, Archibald	2178 7 9	0 0 0	326 13 5	1851 10 4, of which Rs. 1721 0 2 is for dividends.	1721 0 2	Ditto	Ditto.
Brojonauth Dhur (1st)	10468 0 10	4048 3 7	5288 11 10	1131 1 5, of which Rs. 998 3 2 is for dividends.	998 3 2	Ditto	ditto.
Bodelio, L. H.	377 14 4	0 0 0	109 0 0	268 14 4	0 0 0	Ditto	Finally discharged.
Barnfield, William	1285 15 6	0 0 0	1065 4 0	220 11 6	0 0 0	Ditto	ditto.
Burge, A. B.	4806 2 0	2855 0 0	494 10 0	1456 8 0	0 0 0	Ditto	Has resigned the service.
Burkinyoung, Robert	7923 3 3	5303 10 11	2392 8 6	226 15 10	0 0 0	Ditto	ditto.

ESTATES.	Whole amount of receipts.	WHOLE DISBURSEMENTS.			Balance remaining.	Of the balance there is invested in Government Securities, (the remainder being cash in the Bank of Bengal.)	Probable out-turn of the dependencies.			
		Dividends paid.	Other payments.							
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
Brcuntnath Dutt	2252	1	0	0	0	0	512	1	0	Nothing further recoverable.
Bodry, John (1st)	1379	4	0	0	0	0	905	4	0	Ditto ditto.
Fefts, C. G. D.	800	0	0	0	0	0	243	5	6	Ditto ditto.
Beharrylall Dhechut	2785	0	0	1493	7	8	230	13	7	Ditto ditto.
Baxter, W. G.	12949	14	6	6036	14	2	395	4	7	Ditto ditto.
Paneymadhab Dey	436	9	6	0	0	0	436	9	6	Ditto ditto.
Bryant, A. L.	3620	14	0	1559	5	6	664	15	10,	Ditto ditto.
Bhobanypersaud Gane	6534	0	0	3205	11	10	701	5	1,	of which Rs. 617 12 1 is for dividends.
Bagot, W. N.	4149	4	9	0	0	0	710	0	9	of which Rs. 358 10 3 is for dividends.
Bastien, A. C.	3852	7	3	450	15	1	139	1	11,	of which Rs. 11 3 5 is for dividends.
Bluett, James	873	0	0	0	0	0	825	0	0	of which Rs. 1794 12 6 is for dividends.
Bhoobun Mohun Mitter	4000	0	0	0	0	0	1836	8	3,	of which Rs. 403 10 4 is for dividends.
Bolst, F. D. C.	530	0	0	0	0	0	470	3	6,	of which Rs. 48046 3 0 is for dividends.
Baboolall Shaw, and three others	104014	8	5	28620	14	0	54376	8	5,	of which Rs. 692 8 6 is for dividends.
Bodry, John (3rd)	4396	5	9	144	8	8	1990	10	4,	of which Rs. 414 0 3 is for dividends.
Bhoofnauth Mookerjee (Acton and Co.)	3413	11	0	1972	13	6	420	5	11,	of which Rs. 414 0 3 is for dividends.
Beerchund Mitter	723	8	9	0	0	0	699	8	9	Ditto ditto.
Behrends, G. F.	1641	5	0	0	0	0	1325	5	0	Nothing further recoverable.
Colvin and Co.	170710	6	8	130818	1	6	10046	5	1,	Hardly anything more recoverable.
							which is applicable to the dividend now payable.			
Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co....	92843	11	8	67582	2	1	5318	7	3	Ditto ditto.
Cantor and Co.	211380	8	3	137225	8	10	6350	15	0.	Ditto ditto.
							which is applicable to the dividend now payable.			

...	1719388	7	7	385509	15	8	1326584	4	11	...	6994	3	0,	...	0	0	0	...	ditto.
Cockerell and Co.	...	8968	14	8	2535	0	0	3507	14	2	2926	0	6	which is applicable to the dividend now payable.	0	0	0	Ditto	ditto.
Colville, Gilmore and Co.	...	2903	7	10	1128	7	1	515	4	6	1259	12	3,	of which Rs. 1140 is for dividends.	0	0	0	Ditto	ditto.
Currie, J. A. (1st)	...	1046	15	11	0	0	0	315	10	9	731	5	2,	Nothing further recoverable.	0	8	8	Insolvent dead.	Ditto.
Colguhoun, James	is for dividends.	0	0	0	Ditto	ditto.
Cally Doss Chatterjee	...	294	2	3	0	0	0	47	0	0	247	2	3	of which Rs. 543 is for dividends.	0	0	0	Ditto	ditto.
Connally and Kissen	Mohun	5361	3	9	3057	5	0	1868	1	5	455	13	4	of which Rs. 540 is for dividends.	0	8	8	Ditto	Ditto.
Burral	...	826	5	8	0	0	0	207	12	4	618	9	4,	of which Rs. 1635 is for dividends.	0	0	4	Ditto	Ditto.
Cullen, James	of which Rs. 585 is for dividends.	0	0	2	Ditto	Finally discharged.
Campbell, Colin (2nd)	...	1834	4	11	282	14	8	897	14	2	653	8	1,	is for dividends.	0	0	0	Ditto	Insolvent dead.
Crompton, G. T.	...	5372	6	7	2654	1	0	2070	5	3	648	0	4	of which Rs. 585 is for dividends.	0	0	0	Ditto	Finally discharged.
Campbell, Colin (2nd)	...	1834	4	11	282	14	8	897	14	2	653	8	1,	is for dividends.	0	0	0	Ditto	Insolvent dead.
Cook, Henry	...	12345	13	10	9389	14	11	4632	1	7	1323	13	4	of which Rs. 585 is for dividends.	0	0	0	Ditto	Ditto.
Currie, J. A. (2nd)	...	16504	11	6	5040	5	9	10126	0	7	1338	4	11	of which Rs. 585 is for dividends.	0	0	0	Ditto	Ditto.
Campbell, N. H. A. (3rd)	...	347	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	347	1	7	of which Rs. 585 is for dividends.	0	0	0	Ditto	Ditto.
Curnin, Ellen	...	1403	0	0	0	0	0	913	0	0	490	0	0	of which Rs. 585 is for dividends.	0	0	0	Ditto	Ditto.
Corcoran, J. F.	...	7210	3	10	5984	12	0	437	13	0	787	10	10	of which Rs. 585 is for dividends.	0	0	0	Ditto	Ditto.
Carrapiet, C. P.	...	2250	0	0	0	0	0	1347	0	6	902	15	6	of which Rs. 585 is for dividends.	0	0	0	Ditto	Finally discharged and dead.
Campbell, J. W. H.	...	93676	0	2	26012	7	1	69771	1	2	892	7	11,	is for dividends.	0	0	0	Ditto	Insolvent dead.
Carrau, J. L.	...	1696	15	0	0	0	0	311	0	0	1385	15	0	of which Rs. 585 is for dividends.	0	0	0	Ditto	ditto.
Conyers, Z. E.	...	1176	0	0	0	0	0	42	0	0	1134	0	0	of which Rs. 585 is for dividends.	0	0	0	Ditto	ditto.
Cator, A. C.	...	2314	7	2	0	0	0	2288	7	0	226	0	2	of which Rs. 585 is for dividends.	0	0	0	Ditto	ditto.
Carberry, Anne, and R. J.	...	5877	11	10	3172	8	10	2317	10	2	387	8	10	of which Rs. 585 is for dividends.	0	0	0	Ditto	ditto.
Chunder Mohun Bose	...	1305	12	1	0	0	0	947	9	0	358	3	1	of which Rs. 585 is for dividends.	0	0	0	Ditto	ditto.
Gameron, John (2nd)	...	28362	2	7	21918	11	0	5603	5	2	840	2	5	A further small sum may be realized.	0	0	0	Insolvent dead.	Ditto.
Cockell, William James	...	16461	3	8	13235	13	3	2160	4	6	1065	1	11	Nothing further recoverable.	0	0	0	Ditto	Ditto.
Cally Churn Dutt	...	426	10	0	0	0	0	39	5	3	387	4	9	of which Rs. 1523 is for dividends.	0	0	0	Ditto	ditto.
Cones, W. V.	...	2158	7	1	0	0	0	1244	7	1	914	7	1	is for dividends.	0	0	0	Ditto	ditto.
Calder, David	...	1602	15	0	0	0	0	887	9	6	715	5	6	of which Rs. 1523 is for dividends.	0	0	0	Ditto	ditto.
Connynam and Chooneelall	...	9923	9	3	5676	2	8	2212	5	4	1735	1	3,	is for dividends.	0	7	7	Ditto	ditto.
Chogmull Mudden Chund	...	686	9	3	0	0	0	133	7	3	493	2	0	of which Rs. 1523 is for dividends.	0	0	0	Ditto	ditto.
Cooke, Edward	...	9543	13	11	7877	9	8	1524	8	3	141	12	0	is for dividends.	0	0	0	Ditto	ditto.
Charles, Nephew & Co.	...	452367	13	5	0	0	0	58310	9	5	394057	4	0	Outstandings in course of recovery.	0	1	1	Ditto	ditto.
Chundernauth Shaw, and another	...	6989	4	6	0	0	0	257	6	9	6731	13	9	of which Rs. 1523 is for dividends.	0	0	0	Ditto	ditto.
Castello, M. G.	...	3200	0	0	0	0	0	51	0	0	3149	0	0	is for dividends.	0	0	0	Ditto	ditto.

ESTATES.	Whole amount of receipts.	WHOLE DISBURSEMENTS.			Balance remaining.	Of the balance there is invested in Government Securities, (the remainder being cash in the Bank of Bengal.)	Probable out-turn of the dependencies.
		Rs. A.	Rs. P.	Rs. As. P.			
Child, W. C.	1139 7 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1139 7 0	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Dutts, Linzie and Co.	14690 7 0	9796 10 2	4540 4 6	0 0 0	353 8 4	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Dickson, William	658 11 11	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	658 11 11	0 0 0	Ditto.
Dawes, W. T.	906 9 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	906 9 6	0 0 0	Ditto.
DeMello, A. H.	4637 13 6	2138 6 4	1114 0 9	0 0 0	1325 6 5	0 0 0	Insolvent dead.
Dove, J. M.	12402 15 11	8596 9 6	1917 5 9	0 0 0	1889 0 8	0 0 0	Ditto.
Dorrett Brothers	2164 9 6	0 0 0	1283 7 3	0 0 0	881 2 3	0 0 0	Ditto. Finally discharged and dead.
DeSilva, John Emanuel	13643 11 3	11091 11 5	851 8 9	0 0 0	1700 7 1	0 0 0	Ditto.
DeSouza, John	1334 0 3	0 0 0	805 9 0	0 0 0	528 7 3	0 0 0	Insolvent dead.
Dumat, Alfred	6224 5 6	1051 12 9	2024 3 5	0 0 0	3148 5 4	0 0 0	Ditto.
Dinnonath Dutt	467 0 0	0 0 0	87 0 0	0 0 0	380 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto.
Durrant, Edward	3223 1 6	1749 5 4	833 12 6	0 0 0	639 15 8	0 0 0	Ditto.
Duggan, Alexander	1038 3 2	0 0 0	651 7 0	0 0 0	381 12 2	0 0 0	Ditto.
Dennison, G. R.	29546 0 0	26967 6 10	1007 6 4	0 0 0	971 2 10	0 0 0	Ditto.
DeBrunner, Jules	65912 4 7	57434 3 2	7094 11 1	0 0 0	1383 6 4,	0 0 0	Ditto.
					of which Rs. 164 7 8 is for dividends.		
Puff, David	1582 12 9	0 0 0	314 0 0	0 0 0	1268 12 9	0 0 0	Ditto.
Dodd, Richard	1000 0 0	0 0 0	761 11 0	0 0 0	238 5 0	0 0 0	Finally discharged and dead.
Deburrooddeen and Kuburrooddeen Sircars	1747 14 6	0 0 0	1341 15 3	0 0 0	405 15 3	0 0 0	Ditto.
Dinnonath Paul	834 4 3	0 0 0	109 12 9	0 0 0	714 7 6	0 0 0	Ditto.
Dunford, A. H. E.	5202 10 0	4855 3 0	320 12 10	0 0 0	26 10 2	0 0 0	Ditto.
Dowlut Roy	1448 5 9	0 0 0	866 0 0	0 0 0	582 5 9	0 0 0	Ditto.
Dwarkanath Mitter	5922 12 0	0 0 0	4478 7 0	0 0 0	1444 5 0	0 0 0	Ditto.
Dinnonauth Day	8615 1 1	2857 0 3	1837 2 5	0 0 0	3920 14 5,	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
					of which Rs. 3,530 is for dividends.		
Dhunput Sing	3781 14 6	0 0 0	66 0 0	0 0 0	3715 14 6	0 0 0	Ditto.
Ewing, Aird, and Anderson	311150 10 2	57986 4 6	242022 15 9	0 0 0	1141 5 11,	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
					which is applicable to the dividend now payable.		
Edwards, C. L.	815 0 0	0 0 0	100 0 0	0 0 0	715 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto.
Ellias, M. B.	7233 3 6	3428 10 7	1263 5 10	0 0 0	2541 3 1	0 0 0	Finally discharged. Ditto.

Ferguson and Co.	181379-14	0	128060	3	9	31756	5	7	which is applicable to the dividend now payable.	21563	4	8,	9830	10	2	Hardly anything more recoverable.
Ferguson, Brothers, and Co. ...	147516	10	1	68023	13	0	74760	7	7	4732	5	6	2700	0	0	Ditto
Foster, Rogers and Co. ...	6323	3	10	857	3	7	2292	5	11	3173	10	4,	0	0	0	Ditto
Fournier, George	285	9	6	0	0	0	49	1	4	236	8	2	0	0	0	Ditto
Fraser, D. W.	2104	6	8	0	0	0	864	11	7	1239	11	1	441	14	9	Ditto
Fabian, E. D.	775	8	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	775	8	6	0	0	0	Ditto
Ford, William Richard	2380	10	2	0	0	0	850	2	2	1530	8	0	0	0	0	Ditto
Fraser, W. T.	1500	0	0	0	0	0	480	9	0	1009	7	0	0	0	0	Ditto
Fisher, A. R.	2065	1	5	0	0	0	1110	13	0	954	4	5	0	0	0	Nothing further recoverable.
Ferris, G. R.	2650	0	0	0	0	0	689	6	9	1960	9	3	0	0	0	Ditto
Faushaw, R. F.	876	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	876	0	10	0	0	0	Ditto
Floyd, W. W.	1772	13	11	0	0	0	1702	4	0	70	9	11	0	0	0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Fornaro and Humi	16681	11	2	0	0	0	6743	0	3	9938	10	11	0	0	0	Ditto
Gordon, Collie and Co.	16803	14	11	7265	10	1	9292	3	7	246	1	3	0	0	0	Nothing further recoverable.
Gilmore and Co.	46159	11	8	23186	11	8	19705	7	11	3267	8	1	2637	13	8	Ditto
Griffiths, Curtis and Co.	49455	13	8	22979	12	7	19177	10	0	7298	7	1,	0	0	0	Ditto
Gordon, Stuart and Co.	73133	6	5	35318	5	10	35096	2	0	2718	14	7,	0	0	0	Ditto
Glass, A. G. (Glass and Co.)	4490	4	10	954	12	4	1467	10	5	2067	14	1	0	0	0	Ditto
Goberdhone Mullick	2880	14	9	1296	3	2	912	11	0	672	0	7	0	0	0	Insolvent dead.
Greedhur Mullick	1111	3	8	0	0	0	397	0	0	714	3	8	0	0	0	Finally discharged.
Gregory, G. G.	2590	5	2	1599	10	3	642	10	5	348	0	6	0	0	0	Ditto
Greenstreet, E. S. S.	1508	3	9	0	0	0	1090	9	4	417	10	5	0	0	0	Ditto
Gooroo Churn Sen	109756	8	1	82808	3	10	24851	8	10	2096	11	5	0	0	0	Ditto
Gubboy, Aaron Joshua	9055	7	0	5179	12	11	1966	5	11	1909	4	2	0	0	0	Ditto
Gocool Chund Goramull	807	8	6	0	0	0	363	10	3	443	14	3	0	0	0	Ditto
Gordon, G. J.	570	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	570	0	0	0	0	0	Ditto
Gocool Das Soonderjee	18266	14	1	11533	9	3	5760	12	11	972	7	11	0	0	0	Ditto
Golaub Chund Hem Chund	1506	2	0	0	0	0	120	9	0	1385	9	0	0	0	0	Ditto
Golaum Hossen Virgee	126756	14	4	36746	13	3	85026	6	9	4983	10	4	0	0	0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Grant and Sons, G.	5893	14	11	3326	15	7	2011	4	10	555	10	6	0	0	0	Ditto
Gordon, Ivie	1217	1	6	432	10	7	594	6	5	190	0	6,	116	14	9	Nothing further recoverable.
													of which Rs.			is for dividends.
Gopal Chunder and Issen	420	0	0	0	0	0	45	0	0	375	0	0	0	0	0	Ditto
Chunder Eannurjee	12016	9	8	6030	3	5	2982	7	7	3903	14	8,	472	15	4	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Ghaseeram													is for dividends.			
Ghose, R. G. and Co.	22661	0	1	0	0	0	4561	7	9	18099	8	4	0	0	0	Ditto

ESTATES.	Whole amount of receipts.	WHOLE DISBURSEMENTS.		Balance-remaining.	Of the balance there is invested in Government Securities, (the remainder being cash in the Bank of Bengal.)	Probable out-turn of the dependencies.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.			
Gregory, M.	16047 11 4	0 0 0	1357 2 0	14690 9 4	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Gaynor, T.	1462 4 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	1462 4 3	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Hodgkinson and Co., G. F.	25042 5 0	0 0 0	22219 3 11	2823 1 1	2100 0 0	Further recoveries hopeless.
Hurry, W. C.	2566 12 0	0 0 0	1925 4 10	631 7 2	449 11 11	Ditto ditto.
Hickey, Bailey and Co.	292978 4 6	157914 0 3	126072 8 9	8991 11 6,	4141 6 11	Ditto ditto. Unclaimed dividends in Court. A decree in the Moissil Court.
Hoffmann and Co.	25170 12 11	4061 15 2	17452 13 4	which is applicable to the dividend now payable.		
Hugheson Brothers	243857 5 7	22709 5 4	203410 9 11	3656 0 5	0 0 0	Further recoveries hopeless.
				17737 6 4,	0 0 0	Ditto.
				which is applicable to the dividend now payable.		
Hudson, Nathaniel	2225 11 3	0 0 0	307 12 0	1917 15 3	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable. Insolvent dead.
Hurro Sunker Ghose	1786 2 2	10 8 0	381 6 0	1394 4 2	0 0 0	Ditto.
Hollothur Day	1047 8 9	0 0 0	196 4 0	851 4 9	0 0 0	Ditto.
Harrowell, James	542 7 6	0 0 0	146 0 0	396 7 6	0 0 0	Ditto.
Harvey, Benjamin	336 15 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	336 15 3	0 0 0	Ditto.
Hoppe, William	1346 8 6	0 0 0	616 1 10	730 6 8	0 0 0	Ditto.
Hughes and Templar	12095 4 1	5179 4 11	6085 15 3	829 15 11	0 0 0	Ditto.
Harvard, J. H. M.	1612 0 0	0 0 0	1112 9 2	489 6 10	0 0 0	Ditto.
Huffnagle and Co., Charles	1320 4 7	0 0 0	217 12 10	1102 7 9	0 0 0	Ditto.
Hurdao Doss, Lutcheenarain.	240 3 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	240 3 9	0 0 0	Finally discharged.
Heeraloll Hunoomontaram	752 14 3	0 0 0	61 0 0	691 14 3	0 0 0	Schedule not filed.
Holloway, William	1050 0 0	0 0 0	219 4 0	830 12 0	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Hollway, William (2nd), Milliner	3396 12 7	0 0 0	2293 11 9	1123 0 10	0 0 0	Ditto.
Hervey, Andrew (2nd)	979 2 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	979 2 8	0 0 0	Insolvent dead.
Hemchunder Chowdry	1195 0 0	0 0 0	846 2 0	348 14 0	0 0 0	Ditto.
Hughes, J. G.	741 6 8	0 0 0	232 0 0	509 6 8	0 0 0	Ditto.
Honigberger, William	1001 5 6	0 0 0	344 0 0	637 5 6	0 0 0	Ditto.
Hadjee Jaffer Moosah	3919 13 0	8176 12 0	485 8 5	251 8 7	0 0 0	Insolvent drowned.
Hadjee Ahmed Solaman	15570 7 3	0 0 0	15153 1 8	417 5 7	0 0 0	Ditto.
Heeralall (Butteeram Kissen Chund)	1869 9 0	0 0 0	1422 6 6	447 2 6	0 0 0	Ditto.
Harvey, Andrew (1st)	1061 15 11	0 0 0	0 0 0	1061 15 11	0 0 0	Ditto.

Hear, W. F.	406 13 7	0 0 0	0 0 0	406 13 7	0 0 0	Ditto	Insolvent dead.
Hickie, William	536 15 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	536 15 6	0 0 0	Ditto	Insolvent dead.
Hurjeebun Doss	500 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	500 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto	Insolvent dead.
Heins, E.	1387 3 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	41 12 2	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.	Finally discharged.
Heeralall	10863 15 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	5963 15 7	0 0 0	Ditto	Insolvent dead.
Heeranund Choutmull	13020 4 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	12432 2 6	0 0 0	Ditto	Insolvent dead.
Heeralall Sooree	800 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	743 14 0	0 0 0	Ditto	Insolvent dead.
Hurnarain Dutt	1315 13 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	1291 13 6	0 0 0	Ditto	Insolvent dead.
Janssen and Co.	15446 4 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	232 8 0	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.	Insolvent dead.
Jeebunkissen Bose	924 14 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	821 4 0	0 0 0	Ditto	Insolvent dead.
Joysookroy Sungumlall	4223 4 5	1796 6 1	1316 13 0	1110 1 4	0 0 0	Ditto	Finally discharged.
John Lackersteem and Brothers	332942 12 9	150757 15 10	176920 8 1	5264 4 10	0 0 0	Ditto	Finally discharged.
Juggeshur Laba	32734 3 8, and Co.'s Paper for Rs. 1000.	16325 5 9	15212 15 3	1196 3 3	0 0 0	Ditto	Finally discharged.
Jadub Chunder Seal	2094 6 7	0 0 0	754 3 0	1340 3 7	0 0 0	Ditto	Finally discharged.
Jordon, J. S.	5376 8 0	3537 15 6	915 9 9	922 14 9	0 0 0	Ditto	Finally discharged.
Jugenpersaud	960 8 9	0 0 0	223 9 0	736 15 9	0 0 0	Ditto	Finally discharged.
Jacob, Charles	933 8 0	0 0 0	367 14 9	565 9 3	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.	Finally discharged.
Judab, S. E.	2112 2 4	0 0 0	1381 11 0	730 7 4	0 0 0	Ditto	Finally discharged.
Kemp, H. C. (T. Hyde, Gardiner and Co.)	33735 12 9	27374 0 2	5817 5 1	574 7 6,	of which Rs. 135 0 4 is for dividends.	Nothing further recoverable.	Finally discharged.
Kelly, W. S.	1603 5 3	0 0 0	615 6 2	987 15 1	0 0 0	Ditto	Finally discharged.
Khemjee Jootah and Hurrydas	1281 10 4	0 0 0	67 0 10	1214 10 4	0 0 0	Ditto	Finally discharged.
Natha	6750 9 10	4152 9 3	1158 6 9	1439 9 10	0 0 0	Ditto	Finally discharged.
King, W. J.	2469 15 10	168 12 6	436 2 5	1865 0 11,	of which Rs. 1600 0 0 is for dividends.	Ditto	Finally discharged.
Kemp, H. C.	500 0 0	0 0 0	72 0 0	428 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto	Finally discharged.
Kelly, C. F.	1160 13 11	0 0 0	72 0 0	1088 13 11	0 0 0	Ditto	Finally discharged.
Kunoolall Baneyram and Choteelall	53610 10 0	34522 5 3	16166 0 2	2922 4 7	0 0 0	Ditto	Finally discharged.
Kadarnauth Paul and Woma-	2433 13 6	0 0 0	425 0 0	2008 13 6	0 0 0	Ditto	Finally discharged.
churn Paul	15067 1 5	9304 1 10	5053 9 7	709 6 0	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.	Insolvent dead.
Kullooram Ramsook	54783 14 1	29778 10 10	10574 14 0	14430 5 3,	of which Rs. 9871 5 2 is for dividends.	Ditto	Insolvent dead.
Kallydas Dutt	1457 8 0	0 0 0	1270 12 0	186 12 0	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.	Insolvent dead.
Khan Mahomed Dhurumsee	11123 0 3	6279 8 6	4076 4 7	767 3 2,	is for dividends. which is for dividends now payable.	Ditto	Insolvent dead.
Kisorey Mohun Chunder	900 0 0	0 0 0	590 2 6	309 13 6	0 0 0	Ditto	Insolvent dead.
Kissen Doss Khettry							
Kissenpersaud							

ESTATES.	Whole amount of receipts.	WHOLE DISBURSEMENTS.			Balance remaining.	Of the balance there is invested in Government Securities, (the remainder being cash in the Bank of Bengal.)	Probable out-turn of the dependencies.
		Dividends paid.		Other payments.			
		Rs.	As. P.				
	Rs. As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	As. P.
Kistodas Dey	961 8 0	0 0 0	448 1 0	513 7 0	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.	
Kissorymohun Ruckit	660 0 0	0 0 0	144 11 0	515 5 0	0 0 0	Ditto	
Lyall, Matheson and Co.	368202 6 0	278839 10 7	84739 6 2	3623 5 3,	0 0 0	Further recoveries hopeless.	
				which is applicable to the dividend now payable.			
Larpent, Saunders and Co.	78341 13 0	41423 7 6	22793 1 4	14125 4 2,	7052 14 0	Ditto	ditto.
				which is applicable to the dividend now payable.			
Langlois and Co.	33383 2 8	1823 14 3	23389 0 8	8170 3 9,	0 0 0	Ditto	ditto.
				which is applicable to the dividend now payable.			
LeTournoux, Labadie and Co.	7483 10 3	0 0 0	5303 10 8	2179 15 7	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.	
Latapie, E. D.	3982 6 2	0 0 0	3011 4 3	971 1 11	0 0 0	Further recoveries hopeless.	
Lake, Hamill and Co.	5803 4 2	0 0 0	2035 14 4	3767 5 10	1722 1 4	Nothing further recoverable.	Accounts unadjusted.
Leighton, Henry James	1480 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1480 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto	Insolvent dead.
Lazarus, B. W.	323 10 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	323 10 1	0 0 0	Ditto	Ditto
Landeman, J. V.	1008 10 1	231 0 0	192 4 0	585 2 10	0 0 0	Ditto	Finally discharged.
Ledlie, A. H., 2nd (Boyle and Co.)	1654 8 7	0 0 0	602 2 6	1052 6 1	0 0 0	Ditto	Ditto.
Lackertsen and Co., C. R.	13673 12 11	6330 12 0	1697 10 5	5645 5 9	0 0 0	Ditto	Ditto.
Lindsay, D. B.	1430 3 0	0 0 0	557 4 0	872 15 0	0 0 0	Ditto	Ditto.
Lord Brothers	6406 9 0	4277 2 2	1687 5 7	441 1 3	0 0 0	Ditto	Ditto.
Limond, Campbell	12578 1 10	11077 14 5	850 12 11	649 6 6	0 0 0	Ditto	Ditto.
Lindstedt, Edward	1088 12 9	0 0 0	582 4 0	506 8 9	0 0 0	Ditto	Insolvent dead.
Llewellyn, W. T.	2100 0 0	1528 0 0	168 4 6	403 11 6	0 0 0	Ditto	Finally discharged.
Lutchmeenarain Khettry	1726 9 9	0 0 0	477 8 0	1249 1 9	0 0 0	Ditto	Insolvent dead.
Langlois, J. P.	1448 12 0	0 0 0	532 0 0	916 12 0	0 0 0	Ditto	Finally discharged.
Low, Isabella Sarah	1554 12 1	0 0 0	781 12 9	672 15 4	0 0 0	Ditto	Insolvent dead.
Lindeman, F. P.	2241 2 0	0 0 0	1059 8 0	1181 10 0	0 0 0	Ditto	
Lowen, George	751 1 0	0 0 0	486 6 0	264 11 0	0 0 0	Ditto	
Lokenath Shaw	8323 8 6	5069 1 8	2359 1 7	895 5 3	0 0 0	Ditto	
Lawson, T. M.	3228 0 3	1885 4 0	1126 4 11	216 7 4	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.	
Latapie, E. D., 2nd	1414 3 9	0 0 0	736 11 6	677 8 3	0 0 0	Ditto	ditto.
Luckhynarain Pyne	1101 1 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	1101 1	0 0 0	Ditto	ditto.

Mackintosh, and Co.	212126	6 11	122556	9 6	73440	15 2	16128	14 3,	of which Rs. 6078 is for dividends.	8 3	Further recoveries hopeless.
McLeod, Fagan and Co.	16789	4 10	2993	5 2	9897	5 8	3898	10 0	3219	7 0	Ditto ditto.
McGregor, Hunter and Co.	10719	11 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	9875	11 3	844	0 7	0 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Mackey and Co., D. C.	117353	10 2	56079	8 2	41893	7 8	19380	10 4,	0 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
							which is applicable to the dividend now payable.				
Martin, Pillans and Co.	96126	13 10	19123	12 4	71921	2 4	5081	15 2,	0 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
							which is applicable to the dividend now payable.				
Minto and Co., William	9560	5 4	3988	0 5	2759	2 7	2863	2 4,	0 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
							which is applicable to the dividend now payable.				
McCheyne and Co., R.	8373	3 6	4869	12 9	3448	8 5	54	14 4,	0 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
							which is applicable to the dividend now payable.				
Mackenzie R. (J. A. Currie and Co.)	3047	5 10	122	8 10	961	2 5	1963	11 5	0 0 0	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable. Finally discharged.
Macdonald, R. C.	38187	4 0	30698	4 11	3129	12 8	4359	2 5,	377	1 7	Ditto ditto. Insolvent dead.
Macdonald, R. B.	4769	3 10	346	11 1	384	3 5	4038	5 4	883	13 1	Ditto ditto. Retained for creditors.
Macvitie, R. F.	5450	7 4	4822	0 3	544	11 5	83	11 8,	30	2 2	Ditto ditto. Finally discharged.
Maclean, L. A.	885	4 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	294	8 0	590	12 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto. Insolvent dead.
Melville, William	1667	4 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	244	8 1	1422	12 3	441	14 9	Ditto ditto. Insolvent dead.
Manuk, M. M.	5982	11 10,	3518	5 8	1600	10 9	863	11 5	0 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
	and Co.'s Paper for Rs. 2,600.										
Morris, James	653	13 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	146	0 0	507	13 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Magniac, Lane	951	15 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	117	0 0	834	15 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Manick Chunder Khan	439	11 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	216	4 0	253	7 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Monteath, John	821	0 3	20	12 0	189	4 0	611	0 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
MacLeod, A. D.	1110	0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	72	0 0	1038	0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Murdoch, Mackenzie and Co.	5596	15 9	0 0 0	0 0 0	4988	6 8	608	9 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Macfarlane and Co.	6505	11 2	3944	10 0	821	9 4	1739	7 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Mooreally Dhur Newgy	1385	0 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	208	0 0	1177	0 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Mayer, F.	747	9 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	189	0 0	608	9 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Mottley, Charles (2nd)	7000	0 0	4463	8 11	584	15 10	1951	7 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Mudden, Mohun Bose	545	5 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	192	2 3	353	3 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Macosoodun Addy	2904	13 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	880	7 2	2024	6 6	0 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Macdonald, Daniel	1510	5 11	0 0 0	0 0 0	522	14 4	987	7 7	0 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Moore, Robert	5679	3 5	3784	10 11	1401	10 1	492	14 5	0 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.
Martin, William	2106	11 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	407	0 0	1699	11 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	ditto. Finally discharged and dead.

ESTATES.	Whole amount of receipts.	WHOLE DISBURSEMENTS.			Balance remaining.	Of the balance there is invested in Government Securities, (the remainder being cash in the Bank of Bengal)	Probable out-turn of the dependencies.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.			
Michael, J. C. (2nd)	7660 12 8	5858 3 5	1869 3 4	438 5 11	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable. Finally discharged.	
Moore, W. J.	1773 4 6, and Co.'s Paper for Rs. 2,000.	0 0 0	72 5 1	1700 15 5	0 0 0	Ditto Insolvent dead.	
Middleton, J. R.	1500 0 0	0 0 0	54 0 0	1446 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.	
Muir, Thomas	1415 0 0	620 7 3	548 10 6	245 14 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.	
McGilvray, Alexander	8154 0 8	3067 12 4	4148 9 7	937 10 9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.	
Marks, C. H.	2234 7 3	0 0 0	1850 6 0	384 1 3	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.	
Madhub Chunder Bysack	11167 9 5	7620 3 11	2511 4 0	1036 1 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.	
Musgrave, William	5845 15 11	4211 9 10	1265 12 9	368 9 4	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.	
Middlecoat, J. H. P.	411 9 2, and Co.'s Paper for Rs. 500.	0 0 0	27 9 8	383 15 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.	
Mahomed Fukeeroodeen, Prince	1788 0 0	1128 11 6	251 14 3	417 6 3	0 0 0	Insolvent concealed.	
Mohes Chunder Chunder and Bholanath Chunder	4718 1 3	818 12 0	3515 0 6	684 4 9	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.	
Mowjee, Hurry Doss	1528 11 7	0 0 0	1208 0 0	320 11 7	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.	
Mercers, G. D.	326 0 0	0 0 0	40 4 0	285 12 0	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.	
McCarthy, William	4244 13 3	1229 3 5	2544 1 3	471 8 7,	44 6 1	Ditto ditto.	
Mungie Chund and Pertaub Chund Rukhit	1182 14 3	0 0 0	642 3 0	540 11 3	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.	
Mool Chund Khettry	3204 7 0	1530 11 6	1516 14 9	156 12 9	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.	
Mitchell, W. A.	10242 6 9	5205 15 3	4835 5 4	201 2 2,	70 14 3	Ditto ditto.	
Murray, H. E.	7871 11 6	1802 2 3	5936 7 0	133 2 3,	37 15 3	Ditto ditto.	
Meyer, A. J.	8876 3 6	4248 9 10	2787 6 10	1840 2 10,	1623 9 11	Ditto ditto.	
Marriott, G. W.	1430 12 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	1430 12 10	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable. Insolvent dead.	
Meer Dawood Ally	3044 0 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	3044 0 2	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.	
Moreno, Samuel	1803 12 1	0 0 0	154 0 0	1649 12 1	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.	
Madhub Chunder Rooder	2098 0 6	0 0 0	66 12 0	2031 4 6	0 0 0	Ditto ditto.	
Monoolall	1410 4 8	0 0 0	647 10 0	762 10 3	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery. Ditto.	

Meyer, J. H.	732 11 0	0 0 0	513 12 6	218 14 6	0 0 0	Ditto	Nothing further recoverable.	ditto.	Finally discharged.
Nursing Chunder Bose	1030 0 0	0 0 0	202 11 0	827 5 0	0 0 0	Ditto	Insolvent dead.	Insolvent dead.	Insolvent dead.
Nyssa, John	750 2 11	0 0 0	171 4 0	578 14 11	0 0 0	Ditto	Finally discharged.	Finally discharged.	Finally discharged.
Nilmadub Mookerjee	616 13 10	0 0 0	193 4 0	423 9 10	0 0 0	Ditto	Insolvent dead.	Insolvent dead.	Insolvent dead.
Niruttan Haldar (2nd)	370 2 4	0 0 0	0 0 0	370 2 4	0 0 0	Ditto	Insolvent dead.	Insolvent dead.	Insolvent dead.
Nilkunt Sircar	574 14 11	0 0 0	168 4 0	406 10 11	0 0 0	Ditto	Insolvent dead.	Insolvent dead.	Insolvent dead.
Niruttan Haldar (1st)	1396 13 0	0 0 0	3 0 0	1398 13 0	0 0 0	Ditto	Insolvent dead.	Insolvent dead.	Insolvent dead.
Norton, C. P.	1099 9 9	0 0 0	620 6 6	479 3 3	0 0 0	Ditto	Insolvent dead.	Insolvent dead.	Insolvent dead.
Nemy Churn Bysack	1210 13 0	0 0 0	366 0 0	844 13 0	0 0 0	Ditto	Insolvent dead.	Insolvent dead.	Insolvent dead.
Norman Brothers	19569 14 7	4662 12 3	5896 7 8	9010 10 8	0 0 0	Ditto	Insolvent dead.	Insolvent dead.	Insolvent dead.
					of which Rs. 4605 3 0				
					is for dividends.				
Newson, John	505 6 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	505 6 10	0 0 0	Ditto	Insolvent dead.	Insolvent dead.	Insolvent dead.
Nobocomar Poddar	6200 0 0	3892 11 2	2202 15 0	104 5 10	0 0 0	Ditto	Insolvent dead.	Insolvent dead.	Insolvent dead.
Nobinkisto Ghose	2450 0 0	0 0 0	299 0 0	2151 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto	Insolvent dead.	Insolvent dead.	Insolvent dead.
Nilmoney Mookerjee	2754 2 0	0 0 0	1596 9 0	1157 9 0	0 0 0	Ditto	Insolvent dead.	Insolvent dead.	Insolvent dead.
Nundolal and Anuntolal Shaw	1950 0 0	0 0 0	249 6 6	1700 9 6	0 0 0	Ditto	Insolvent dead.	Insolvent dead.	Insolvent dead.
Nobinkissen Law (Law & Co.)	881 13 7	0 0 0	363 15 6	517 14 1	0 0 0	Ditto	Insolvent dead.	Insolvent dead.	Insolvent dead.
Newson, William (Cartner, Newson & Co.)	307 15 0	0 0 0	2 12 2	305 2 10	0 0 0	Ditto	Insolvent dead.	Insolvent dead.	Insolvent dead.
Narain Sing and Co.	26552 0 8	0 0 0	4851 13 6	21700 3 2	0 0 0	Ditto	Insolvent dead.	Insolvent dead.	Insolvent dead.
	and Co.'s Paper for Rs. 4,500.								
Nundo Mull Bhinnull	10019 8 2	0 0 0	216 0 0	9803 8 2	0 0 0	Ditto	Insolvent dead.	Insolvent dead.	Insolvent dead.
Owen, Allhausen and Co.	28739 4 1	0 0 0	25481 11 4	3257 8 9	2546 4 7	Ditto	Insolvent dead.	Insolvent dead.	Insolvent dead.
Oliva, L. B.	23729 2 7	17569 15 0	5445 11 5	713 8 2	0 0 0	Ditto	Insolvent dead.	Insolvent dead.	Insolvent dead.
Ogle and Co., John	202761 13 3	155952 9 5	31293 15 1	15515 4 9	887 15 10	Ditto	Insolvent dead.	Insolvent dead.	Insolvent dead.
				which is applicable to the dividend now payable.					
Omachurn Bonnerjee	8605 1 1	6956 10 0	1295 5 6	353 1 7	0 0 0	Ditto	Insolvent dead.	Insolvent dead.	Insolvent dead.
Obhoy Churn Dutt	1127 0 6	487 9 9	137 0 0	502 6 9	0 0 0	Ditto	Insolvent dead.	Insolvent dead.	Insolvent dead.
Obhoy Churn, Mullick, and others	725 4 5	0 0 0	206 4 0	519 0 5	0 0 0	Ditto	Insolvent dead.	Insolvent dead.	Insolvent dead.
Obhoyram Budree Chund	1910 9 0	0 0 0	72 14 6	1837 10 6	0 0 0	Ditto	Insolvent dead.	Insolvent dead.	Insolvent dead.
Ord, W. K.	666 13 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	666 13 1	0 0 0	Ditto	Insolvent dead.	Insolvent dead.	Insolvent dead.
Ord, William (Murdoch & Co.)	3507 10 3	0 0 0	2853 15 6	653 10 9	0 0 0	Ditto	Insolvent dead.	Insolvent dead.	Insolvent dead.
Palmer and Co.	563239 12 9	386448 10 7	167298 11 7	9492 6 7	4814 6 11	Ditto	Insolvent dead.	Insolvent dead.	Insolvent dead.
Pehmoller and Co., G.	29920 10 5	0 0 0	20044 0 3	9876 10 2	0 0 0	Ditto	Insolvent dead.	Insolvent dead.	Insolvent dead.
Patrick, William	1516 6 5	0 0 0	229 7 4	1286 15 1	441 14 6	Ditto	Insolvent dead.	Insolvent dead.	Insolvent dead.
Pittis, Edward	2229 3 9	0 0 0	253 4 3	1975 15 6	441 14 9	Ditto	Insolvent dead.	Insolvent dead.	Insolvent dead.
Palmer, John	7707 11 7	4003 14 9	761 0 4	2942 12 6	0 0 0	Ditto	Insolvent dead.	Insolvent dead.	Insolvent dead.

ESTATES.	Whole amount of receipts.	WHOLE DISBURSEMENTS.		Balance remaining.	Of the balance there is invested in Government Securities, (the remainder being cash in the Bank of Bengal.)	Probable out-turn of the dependencies.
		Dividends paid.	Other payments.			
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Parbutty Churn Bose	613 14 1	0 0 0	141 14 1	472 0 0	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Palmer, Thomas	1473 0 0	0 0 0	887 4 9	585 11 3	0 0 0	ditto. Finally discharged.
Pew, P. L.	51299 3 0	33964 5 7	12739 14 8	4594 14 9,	0 0 0	ditto. Insolvent dead.
				retained for creditors.		
Panioty, C.	614 1 0	0 0 0	146 0 0	468 1 0	0 0 0	ditto.
Parry, John	4028 8 11	1597 6 10	1504 13 0	926 5 1	0 0 0	ditto.
Petre, Martin	1201 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1201 0 0	0 0 0	ditto.
Payne, Thomas, and Sons	19162 9 0	11040 13 3	6929 9 1	1192 2 8	0 0 0	Finally discharged.
Palmer, W. S.	4408 12 9	3074 5 2	885 14 2	448 9 5	0 0 0	ditto.
Pearymohun Sett	600 0 0	0 0 0	97 0 3	502 15 9	0 0 0	ditto.
Price, Henry	15380 1 3	0 0 0	14385 12 3	794 5 0	0 0 0	ditto.
Peterson, G. A.	1182 1 6	0 0 0	888 14 0	293 3 6	0 0 0	ditto.
Pittar, W. J., (or J. Corfield and Co.)	3737 12 10	2646 14 4	820 8 11	270 5 7,	231 13 2	Outstandings in course of recovery.
				of which Rs. 231 13 2 is for dividends.		
Pritchard, C. J. A.	1150 5 6	0 0 0	536 4 0	594 1 6	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable. Finally discharged.
Parke, Pittar	1146 12 0	0 0 0	631 3 0	515 9 0	0 0 0	Large sums recoverable.
Quillet, DeGaye and Co.	6533 1 4	3148 1 11	2380 4 6	1011 3 11,	0 0 0	Further recoveries hopeless.
				which is applicable to the dividend now payable.		
Runtz, Rees and Co.	19490 12 2	3468 11 5	10021 4 8	6000 12 1,	0 0 0	ditto.
				which is applicable to the dividend now payable.		
Railey, G. F. (W. Newson and Co.)	11476 7 5	7095 7 8	2865 9 0	1515 6 9	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Russell, C. D.	8785 14 2	5872 15 2	908 4 2	2004 10 10	0 0 0	ditto. Retained for creditors.
Rogoonath Bose	1778 13 4	517 12 5	377 14 6	883 2 5	0 0 0	Insolvent dead.
Rogers, Alexander	10511 15 0	5963 0 4	4186 10 9	412 3 11	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable. Insolvent dead.
						All property under mortgage, consisting of Joint-Stock Shares; value uncertain. Insolvent dead.
Rozario, John	373 15 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	373 15 1	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Rajkissore Dutt	4274 2 0	0 0 0	661 10 3	3612 7 9	883 13 3	ditto.
Roussac, A. G.	12304 10 3	8940 2 5	1063 11 3	2300 12 7	0 0 0	Insolvent dead.
						ditto.

Rushton, William	933 13 3	426 12 0	181 4 0	385 13 3	0 0 0	Ditto	Ditto.
Ramdhone Mitter	827 0 7	0 0 0	158 0 0	670 0 7	0 0 0	Ditto	Ditto.
Rustonjee Cowasjee and Co.	9409 7 7	0 0 0	5653 14 3	3755 9 4	0 0 0	Ditto	Finally discharged.
Rustonjee Cowasjee	1527 4 7	0 0 0	165 0 0	1362 4 7	0 0 0	Ditto	Ditto and dead.
Ramsabuck Misser, and others	6508 10 2	0 0 0	3594 13 6	2913 12 8	0 0 0	Ditto	Large Zemin-
						Outstandings in course of recovery.	daries.
Rajkissen Bysack	850 0 0	0 0 0	409 12 0	440 4 0	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.	Finally discharged.
Robinson, S. H.	1129 10 9	0 0 0	132 0 0	997 10 9	0 0 0	Ditto	Ditto.
Ramnarain Sreemaney	2164 4 6	0 0 0	1513 9 9	650 10 9	0 0 0	Ditto	Ditto.
Bitchie, A. S.	573 14 7	0 0 0	169 10 0	404 4 7	0 0 0	Ditto	Ditto.
Robinson, J. J. (Wallace & Co.)	3052 8 8	0 0 0	1976 1 0	1076 7 8	0 0 0	Ditto	Ditto.
Romanath Gossain	2821 12 0	0 0 0	363 0 0	2158 12 0	0 0 0	Ditto	Ditto.
Roop Chund Dutt	8619 0 0	1695 5 5	1351 10 11	571 15 8	0 0 0	Ditto	Ditto.
Randolph, Henry Job	590 7 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	590 7 10	0 0 0	Ditto	Ditto.
Rajender Dutt	494 0 6	0 0 0	165 0 0	329 0 6	0 0 0	Ditto	Ditto.
Ramanund	1028 2 3	0 0 0	572 0 0	456 2 3	0 0 0	Ditto	Ditto.
Roose, H. C. B.	1443 5 0	0 0 0	993 2 0	450 3 0	0 0 0	Ditto	Ditto.
Ramrutton Radakissen	14901 10 1	9396 7 2	5451 5 2	53 13 9,	29 14 11	Ditto	Ditto.
Ramrath Janokepersaud and Mohanundoll Brojolall	4906 13 9	0 0 0	2792 3 0	2114 10 9	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.	
Rooplall Nundun, Mohindernath Nundun, and Issur Chunder Mitter	2982 11 0	0 0 0	232 0 0	2750 11 0	0 0 0	Ditto	
Saunders, May, Fordyce and Co.	402598 4 10	321673 0 4	68892 1 1	12033 3 5,	1909 13 6	Further recoveries hopeless.	
				which is applicable to the dividend now payable.			
Stewart and Co., W. C.	5757 8 7	1830 14 10	770 3 11	3156 5 10,	0 0 0	Ditto	
Saunders, S. J.	15319 13 2	11279 2 1	1369 2 11	2671 8 2	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.	Retired from the service.
Sinaes, W. DeM.	1287 14 10	0 0 0	8 0 0	1279 14 10	0 0 0	Ditto	Insolvent dead.
Smith, W. S.	3620 13 5	2635 15 6	471 0 8	513 13 3,	471 11 1	Ditto	Ditto.
Stocqueler, J. H.	7128 15 6	0 0 0	5425 3 1	1703 12 5	0 0 0	Ditto	Ditto.
Savigny, Joseph	1972 13 1	724 10 10	382 14 0	865 4 3,	826 13 0	Ditto	Ditto.
Schlatter, Michael	20294 14 10	13948 6 9	2325 5 7	4021 2 6,	0 0 0	Ditto	Ditto.
				is for dividends.	1388 14 4		
Sumbhoonauth Mullick	612 10 5	0 0 0	203 12 0	408 14 5	0 0 0	Ditto	Finally discharged.
Smult, W. H.	1770 10 7	0 0 0	217 5 10	1553 4 9	441 7 0	Ditto	Ditto and dead.
Sheppard, G. A.	5583 14 0	4014 4 5	594 5 8	975 3 11	0 0 0	Ditto	Insolvent dead.
Sarkies and Co., P. J.	52610 10 9	5924 2 9	45295 11 3	1390 12 9	0 0 0	Ditto	Finally discharged and dead.
Sarkies, P. J.	10227 7 7	5824 6 7	3013 13 5	1889 3 7	0 0 0	Ditto	Ditto.
Smith, C. R.	2286 2 3	0 0 0	529 13 0	1756 5 3	0 0 0	Ditto	Ditto.

ESTATES.	Whole amount of receipts.	WHOLE DISBURSEMENTS.		Balance remaining.	Of the balance there is invested in Government Securities, (the remainder being cash in the Bank of Bengal.)	Probable out-turn of the dependencies.
		Dividends paid.	Other payments.			
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Scott, C. C. J.	7723 13 9	4659 10 11	2002 0 10	1062 2 0	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable. Insolvent dead.
Shaw, David	396 7 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	396 7 0	0 0 0	Ditto.
Simpson, James	365 14 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	365 14 3	0 0 0	Ditto.
Smith, Huffnagle and Co.	24610 8 9	13828 7 4	10669 9 1	112 8 4	0 0 0	Ditto.
Stubbs, W. V. G.	3486 13 7	0 0 0	1604 7 11	1882 5 8	0 0 0	Ditto.
Snook, J. V.	775 10 0	0 0 0	158 0 0	617 10 0	0 0 0	Ditto.
Smith, G. M. G.	1000 0 0	0 0 0	501 8 6	498 7 6	0 0 0	Finally discharged.
Sumhoonauth Mullick	1139 0 6	0 0 0	821 3 6	317 13 0	0 0 0	Ditto.
Sutherland, Thomas	1057 12 0	0 0 0	410 0 0	647 12 0	0 0 0	Ditto and dead.
Saunders J. O'B.	1200 0 0	0 0 0	721 0 3	478 15 9	0 0 0	Ditto.
Sreepaul Misser	1951 0 0	0 0 0	507 1 0	1443 15 0	0 0 0	Insolvent dead.
Sumbhoo Chunder Chuckerbutty	1798 2 0	0 0 0	1525 12 9	272 5 3	0 0 0	Ditto.
Sheeburne, Nathaniel	8624 3 11	2186 10 10	5949 7 8	488 1 5	0 0 0	Ditto.
Sandeman, A. P.	3450 0 6	1410 0 9	1942 14 8	97 1 1	0 0 0	Ditto.
Solomon, Maladina	64023 6 10	40621 13 10	16942 0 1	6459 8 11,	of which Rs. 6278 is for dividends.	Finally discharged.
Stewart, W. M.	24989 4 9	11092 14 8	6325 15 7	7570 6 6,	of which Rs. 7031 is for dividends.	Ditto.
Sanneram and Sreeram	9183 13 0	4365 14 6	4299 12 10	518 1 8,	of which Rs. 460 is for dividends.	Ditto.
Sandeman, D.	2817 0 0	0 0 0	91 0 0	2726 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto.
Smith, William	1221 15 6	0 0 0	855 5 0	366 10 6	0 0 0	Ditto.
Sreenath Mullick	17620 11 5	11886 7 10	3126 3 2	2608 0 5	0 0 0	Insolvent dead.
Sheppard, W. A.	3402 0 9	2365 8 2	837 0 0	199 8 7,	of which Rs. 98 is for dividends.	Finally discharged.
Shib Chunder Mullick and Co....	89521 2 8	56686 6 1	12253 11 1	20581 1 6,	of which Rs. 5271 is for dividends.	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Savigny, Henrietta	796 4 3	0 0 0	508 13 0	287 7 3	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Sewpundun Pauray	28034 10 6	0 0 0	676 0 8	27358 9 10	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Tulloh and Co. (1st)	120428 1 3	68596 14 0	50617 7 9	1213 11 6,	of which Rs. 1158 is for dividends.	Further recoveries hopeless.
Tulloh and Co. (2nd)	19207 10 6	7964 9 2	9587 1 3	1656 0 1	0 0 0	Ditto.

Thomas and Co.	423076 6 3, and Co.'s Paper for Rs. 500.	348217 12 1	42991 5 9	31867 4 5, which is applicable to the dividend now payable.	2706 14 0	Outstanding in course of recovery.
Thomas, Robert (1st)	631 4 1	0 0 0	214 4 0	417 0 1	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable. Finally discharged.
Turton, John	358 7 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	358 7 1	0 0 0	ditto. Insolvent dead.
Trower, Charles	2177 9 0	0 0 0	72 0 0	1865 9 0	0 0 0	ditto.
Thomas, G. P.	2690 1 7	1776 3 4	803 14 1	107 0 2	0 0 0	ditto. Finally discharged.
Twentyman and Co.	593 11 6	0 0 0	152 2 1	441 9 5	0 0 0	ditto.
Tara Chund Kurramull and Dowlutchund	22970 1 11	6210 6 9	14187 12 0	2571 15 2,	of which Rs. 2199 13 3 is for dividends.	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Thomas, John	740 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	740 0 0	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Teitkins, A. H.	5671 12 10	3819 12 0	1248 0 5	604 0 5	0 0 0	ditto. Finally discharged.
Tomkins, W.	938 15 9	0 0 0	702 1 6	236 14 3	0 0 0	ditto.
Turton, Sir T. E. M.	249940 13 4	148439 0 10	100388 13 6	1112 15 0	0 0 0	ditto. Insolvent dead.
Thomas, Anthony	800 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	800 0 0	0 0 0	Ordered to pay 100 Rupees per month from his pension.
Vandenberg, J. B. (1st)	5592 13 2	1595 6 9	2587 7 3	1709 15 2	0 0 0	Something recoverable annually by interest on a Trust Fund.
Vandenberg, J. B. (2nd)	4807 13 0	3365 12 8	311 15 0	1130 1 4	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Vincent and Co.	858 10 6	0 0 0	426 4 11	432 5 7	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.
Wills, F. F.	7102 7 11	892 13 4	2906 1 7	3303 9 0,	0 0 0	Further recoveries hopeless.
Willis, Joseph	18111 13 0	73204 6 8	29819 15 4	15087 7 0,	0 0 0	ditto. Insolvent dead.
Wood, Olliffe and Co.	3276 6 10	0 0 0	1427 4 6	1849 2 4	0 0 0	ditto.
Whyttenbach and Co., E.	3209 1 10	1643 3 10	536 13 4	1029 0 8,	0 0 0	ditto.
Walker and Fournier	2805 3 5	0 0 0	2333 1 7	472 1 10	0 0 0	ditto.
Wallace, Alexander and Co.	23899 14 0	6783 2 0	5861 6 11	11255 5 1,	959 9 1	ditto.
Waring, E. S. S.	3066 8 8	1769 2 9	469 6 3	827 15 8	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.
Williams, Stephen	20504 1 5	17226 4 11	2148 2 5	1129 10 1,	of which Rs. 457 14 7 is for dividends.	ditto. Insolvent killed in the mutiny.

ESTATES.	Whole amount of receipts.	WHOLE DISBURSEMENTS.			Balance remaining.	Of the balance there is invested in Government Securities, (the remainder being cash in the Bank of Bengal.)	Probable out-turn of the dependencies.
		Other payments.	Dividends paid.				
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Wilton, G. R.	1589 15 1	0 0 0	115 8 5	1474 6 8	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.	
Wilton, T. C.	400 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	400 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto	
Watson and Co., and Gibbon and Co.	105567 3 11	86129 10 5	15806 4 2	3631 5 4	0 0 0	Ditto	
Wood, H. W. I.	2539 13 0	0 0 0	709 10 9	1830 2 3	0 0 0	Ditto	Finally discharged.
Williams, William	500 0 0	0 0 0	55 0 0	445 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto	
Winser and Co.	31049 3 8	21137 1 6	6126 5 11	3785 12 3	0 0 0	Ditto	
Wilson, A.	920 3 6	0 0 0	16 0 0	904 3 6	0 0 0	Ditto	
Wisham, William	967 3 6	0 0 0	32 0 0	935 3 6	0 0 0	Ditto	Schedule not filed.
Walker, Archibald	827 13 0	0 0 0	40 11 9	787 1 3	0 0 0	Ditto	
Webb, John	4457 8 3	1781 12 1	1028 3 11	1647 8 3	0 0 0	Ditto	Insolvent dead.
Wilcox, H. C.	710 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	710 0 0	0 0 0	Ditto	
Wood, D.	1414 3 0	0 0 0	698 4 9	715 14 3	0 0 0	Outstandings in course of recovery.	
Wood, John	513 11 0	0 0 0	64 0 0	449 11 0	0 0 0	Ditto	
Wallis, C. B.	8362 12 10	6448 6 2	1401 10 7	512 12 1	0 0 0	Ditto	Finally discharged.
Woornesh Chunder Mitter (2nd)	590 0 6	0 0 0	45 9 9	544 6 9	0 0 0	Ditto	
Young, Joseph	500 0 0	0 0 0	258 10 9	241 5 3	0 0 0	Nothing further recoverable.	Insolvent dead.
Zuccani, E.	427 2 0	0 0 0	0 7 0	426 11 0	0 0 0	Ditto	No schedule filed.

In addition to the above, there are 260 estates under Rs. 220 each, aggregating Rs. 21,865-3-8, the particulars of which may be learnt at my office. The Official Assignee has received for remuneration for the last quarter, Rupees four thousand eight hundred fifty eight, twelve annas and four pie.

CALCUTTA,
The 1st February 1872.

A. B. MILLER,
Official Assignee.

(1131-1)



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1872.

REGISTERED
No. 50.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 15th March 1872, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. I of 1872.

THE INDIAN EVIDENCE ACT, 1872.

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THE INDIAN EVIDENCE ACT, 1872.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate, define and amend the Law of Evidence; It is hereby enacted
 Preamble. as follows:—

PART I.

RELEVANCY OF FACTS.

CHAPTER I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Evidence Act, 1872:"
 Short title.

It extends to the whole of British India, and applies to all judicial proceedings in or before any Court, including Courts Martial, but not to affidavits presented to any Court or Officer, nor to proceedings before an arbitrator;
 Extent.

and it shall come into force on the first day of September 1872:
 Commencement of Act.

2. On and from that day the following laws shall be repealed:—
 Repeal of enactments.

(1.) All rules of evidence not contained in any Statute, Act or Regulation in force in any part of British India:

(2.) All such rules, laws and regulations as have acquired the force of law under the twenty-fifth section of 'The Indian Councils' Act, 1861,' in so far as they relate to any matter herein provided for; and

(3.) The enactments mentioned in the schedule hereto, to the extent specified in the third column of the said schedule.

But nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect any provision of any Statute, Act or Regulation in force in any part of British India and not hereby expressly repealed.

3. In this Act the following words and expressions are used in the following senses, unless a contrary intention appears from the context:—
 Interpretation-clause.

"Court" includes all Judges and Magistrates, and all persons, except arbitrators, legally authorised to take evidence.

"Fact" means and includes—

(1) any thing, state of things, or relation of things, capable of being perceived by the senses;

(2) any mental condition of which any person is conscious.

Illustrations.

(a.) That there are certain objects arranged in a certain order in a certain place, is a fact.

(b.) That a man heard or saw something is a fact.

(c.) That a man said certain words is a fact.

(d.) That a man holds a certain opinion, has a certain intention, acts in good faith, or fraudulently, or uses a particular word in a particular sense, or is or was at a specified time conscious of a particular sensation, is a fact.

(e.) That a man has a certain reputation is a fact.

One fact is said to be relevant to another when the one is connected with the other in any of the ways referred to in the provisions of this Act relating to the relevancy of facts.
 'Relevant.'

The expression "Facts in issue" means and includes—
 "Facts in issue."

any fact from which, either by itself or in connection with other facts, the existence, non-existence, nature, or extent of any right, liability, or disability, asserted or denied in any suit or proceeding, necessarily follows.

Explanation.—Whenever, under the provisions of the law for the time being in force relating to Civil Procedure, any Court records an issue of fact, the fact to be asserted or denied in the answer to such issue, is a fact in issue.

Illustrations.

A is accused of the murder of B.

At his trial the following facts may be in issue:—

That A caused B's death;

That A intended to cause B's death;

That A had received grave and sudden provocation from B;

That A, at the time of doing the act which caused B's death, was, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing its nature.

"Document" means any matter expressed or described upon any substance by means of letters, figures, or marks, or by more than one of those means, intended to be used, or which may be used, for the purpose of recording that matter.

Illustrations.

A writing is a document.

Words printed, lithographed or photographed are documents.

A map or plan is a document.

An inscription on a metal plate or stone is a document.

A caricature is a document.

"Evidence" means and includes—

(1) all statements which the Court permits or requires to be made before it by witnesses, in relation to matters of fact under inquiry;

such statements are called oral evidence:

(2) all documents produced for the inspection of the Court;

such documents are called documentary evidence.

A fact is said to be proved when, after considering the matters before it, the Court either believes it to exist, or considers its existence so probable that a prudent man ought, under the circumstances of the particular case, to act upon the supposition that it exists.

"Proved."

A fact is said to be disproved when, after considering the matters before it, the Court either believes that it does not exist, or considers its non-existence so probable that a prudent man ought, under the circumstances of the particular case, to act upon the supposition that it does not exist.

"Disproved."

A fact is said not to be proved when it is neither proved nor disproved.

"Not proved."

4. Whenever it is provided by this Act that the Court may presume a fact, it may either regard such fact as proved, unless and until it is disproved, or may call for proof of it.

Whenever it is directed by this Act that the Court shall presume a fact, it shall regard such fact as proved, unless and until it is disproved.

When one fact is declared by this Act to be conclusive proof of another, the Court shall on proof of the one fact regard the other as proved, and shall

"Conclusive proof."

not allow evidence to be given for the purpose of disproving it.

CHAPTER II.—OF THE RELEVANCY OF FACTS.

5. Evidence may be given in any suit or proceeding of the existence or non-existence of every fact in issue and of such other facts as are hereinafter declared to be relevant, and of no others.

Evidence may be given of facts in issue and relevant facts.

facts as are hereinafter declared to be relevant, and of no others.

Explanation.—This section shall not enable any person to give evidence of a fact which he is disentitled to prove by any provision of the law for the time being in force relating to Civil Procedure.

Illustration.

(a.) A is tried for the murder of B by beating him with a club with the intention of causing his death.

At A's trial the following facts are in issue—

A's beating B with the club;

A's causing B's death by such beating;

A's intention to cause B's death.

(b.) A suitor does not bring with him, and have in readiness for production at the first hearing of the case, a bond on which he relies. This section does not enable him to produce the bond or prove its contents at a subsequent stage of the proceedings, otherwise than in accordance with the conditions prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure.

6. Facts which, though not in issue, are so connected with a fact in issue as forming part of same to form part of the same transaction, are relevant, whether they occurred at the same time and place or at different times and places.

Relevancy of facts connected with a fact in issue as forming part of same to form part of the same transaction.

Illustrations.

(a.) A is accused of the murder of B by beating him. Whatever was said or done by A or B or the by-standers at the beating, or so shortly before or after it as to form part of the transaction, is a relevant fact.

(b.) A is accused of waging war against the Queen by taking part in an armed insurrection in which property is destroyed, troops are attacked, and goals are broken open. The occurrence of these facts is relevant, as forming part of the general transaction, though A may not have been present at all of them.

(c.) A sues B for a libel contained in a letter forming part of a correspondence. Letters between the parties relating to the subject out of which the libel arose, and forming part of the correspondence in which it is contained, are relevant facts, though they do not contain the libel itself.

(d.) The question is whether certain goods ordered from B were delivered to A. The goods were delivered to several intermediate persons successively. Each delivery is a relevant fact.

7. Facts which are the occasion, cause, or effect, immediate or otherwise, of relevant facts, or facts in issue, or which constitute the state of things under which they happened, or which afforded an opportunity for their occurrence or transaction, are relevant.

Facts which are occasion, cause, or effect of relevant facts, or facts in issue.

issue, or which constitute the state of things under which they happened, or which afforded an opportunity for their occurrence or transaction, are relevant.

Illustrations.

(a.) The question is, whether A robbed B.

The facts that, shortly before the robbery, B went to a fair with money in his possession, and that he showed it, or mentioned the fact that he had it, to third persons, are relevant.

(b.) The question is, whether A murdered B.

Marks on the ground, produced by a struggle at or near the place where the murder was committed, are relevant facts.

(c.) The question is, whether A poisoned B.

The state of B's health before the symptoms ascribed to poison, and habits of B, known to A, which afforded an opportunity for the administration of poison, are relevant facts.

8. Any fact is relevant which shows or constitutes a motive or preparation for any fact in issue or relevant fact.

Motive, preparation and previous or subsequent conduct.

The conduct of any party, or of any agent to any party, to any suit or proceeding in reference to such suit or proceeding, or in reference to any fact in issue therein or relevant thereto, and the conduct of any person an offence against whom is the subject of any proceeding, is relevant, if such conduct influences or is influenced by any fact in issue or relevant fact, and whether it was previous or subsequent thereto.

Explanation 1.—The word "conduct" in this section does not include statements, unless those statements accompany and explain acts other than statements: but this explanation is not to affect the relevancy of statements under any other section of this Act.

Explanation 2.—When the conduct of any person is relevant, any statement made to him or in his presence and hearing, which affects such conduct, is relevant.

Illustrations.

(a.) A is tried for the murder of B.

The facts that A murdered C, that B knew that A had murdered C, and that B had tried to extort money from A by threatening to make his knowledge public, are relevant.

(b.) A sues B upon a bond for the payment of money. B denies the making of the bond.

The fact that, at the time when the bond was alleged to be made, B required money for a particular purpose, is relevant.

(c.) A is tried for the murder of B by poison.

The fact that, before the death of B, A procured poison similar to that which was administered to B, is relevant.

(d.) The question is whether a certain document is the will of A.

The facts that, not long before the date of the alleged will, A made inquiry into matters to which the provisions of the alleged will relate, that he consulted vakils in reference to making the will, and that he caused drafts of other wills to be prepared, of which he did not approve, are relevant.

(e.) A is accused of a crime.

The facts that, either before, or at the time of, or after the alleged crime, A provided evidence which would tend to give to the facts of the case an appearance favourable to himself, or that he destroyed or concealed evidence, or prevented the presence or procured the absence of persons who might have been witnesses, or suborned persons to give false evidence respecting it, are relevant.

(f.) The question is, whether A robbed B.

The facts that, after B was robbed, C said in A's presence—'the police are coming to look for the man who robbed B,'—and that immediately afterwards A ran away, are relevant.

(g.) The question is, whether A owes B rupees 10,000.

The facts that A asked C to lend him money, and that D said to C in A's presence and hearing—'I advise you not to trust A, for he owes B 10,000 rupees,'—and that A went away without making any answer, are relevant facts.

(h.) The question is, whether A committed a crime.

The fact that A absconded after receiving a letter warning him that inquiry was being made for the criminal, and the contents of the letter, are relevant.

(i.) A is accused of a crime.

The facts that, after the commission of the alleged crime, he absconded, or was in possession of property or the proceeds of property acquired by the crime, or attempted to conceal things which were or might have been used in committing it, are relevant.

(j.) The question is, whether A was ravished.

The facts that, shortly after the alleged rape, she made a complaint relating to the crime, the circumstances under which and the terms in which the complaint was made, are relevant.

The fact that, without making a complaint, she said that she had been ravished is not relevant as conduct under this section, though it may be relevant

as a dying declaration under section thirty-two, (one), or as corroborative evidence under section one hundred and fifty-seven.

(k.) The question is, whether A was robbed.

The fact that, soon after the alleged robbery, he made a complaint relating to the offence, the circumstances under which, and the terms in which, the complaint was made, are relevant.

The fact that he said he had been robbed without making any complaint is not relevant as conduct under this section, though it may be relevant

as a dying declaration under section thirty-two, clause (one), or as corroborative evidence under section one hundred and fifty-seven.

9. Facts necessary to explain or introduce a fact

Facts necessary to explain or introduce a fact in issue or relevant fact, or which support or rebut an inference suggested by a fact in issue or relevant fact, or which establish the identity of any thing or person whose identity is relevant, or fix the time or place at which any fact in issue or relevant fact happened, or which show the relation of parties by whom any such fact was transacted, are relevant in so far as they are necessary for that purpose.

Illustrations.

(a.) The question is whether a given document is the will of A.

The state of A's property and of his family at the date of the alleged will may be relevant facts.

(b.) A sues B for a libel imputing disgraceful conduct to A. B affirms that the matter alleged to be libellous is true.

The position and relations of the parties at the time when the libel was published may be relevant facts as introductory to the facts in issue.

The particulars of a dispute between A and B about a matter unconnected with the alleged libel are irrelevant, though the fact that there was a dispute may be relevant if it affected the relations between A and B.

(c.) A is accused of a crime.

The fact that, soon after the commission of the crime, A absconded from his house, is relevant, under section eight, as conduct subsequent to and affected by facts in issue.

The fact that, at the time when he left home, he had sudden and urgent business at the place to which he went, is relevant as tending to explain the fact that he left home suddenly.

The details of the business on which he left are not relevant, except in so far as they are necessary to show that the business was sudden and urgent.

(d.) A sues B for inducing C to break a contract of service made by him with A. C, on leaving A's service, says to A—'I am leaving you because B has made me a better offer.' This statement is a relevant fact as explanatory of C's conduct, which is relevant as a fact in issue.

(e.) A, accused of theft, is seen to give the stolen property to B, who is seen to give it to A's wife. B says, as he delivers it—'A says you are to hide this.' B's statement is relevant as explanatory of a fact which is part of the transaction.

(f.) A is tried for a riot and is proved to have marched at the head of a mob. The cries of the mob are relevant as explanatory of the nature of the transaction.

10. Where there is reasonable ground to believe

Things said or done by conspirator in reference to common design.

that two or more persons have conspired together to commit an offence or an actionable wrong, any thing said, done or written by any one of such persons in reference to their common intention, after the time when such intention was first entertained by any one of them, is a relevant fact as against each of the persons believed to be so conspiring, as well for the purpose of proving the existence of the conspiracy as for the purpose of showing that any such person was a party to it.

Illustration.

(a.) Reasonable ground exists for believing that A has joined in a conspiracy to wage war against the Queen.

The facts that B procured arms in Europe for the purpose of the conspiracy, C collected money in Calcutta for a like object, D persuaded persons to join the conspiracy in Bombay, E published writings advocating the object in view at Agra, and F transmitted from Delhi to G at Cabul the money which C had collected at Calcutta, and the contents of a letter written by H giving an account of the conspiracy, are each relevant, both to prove the existence of the conspiracy, and to prove A's complicity in it, although he may have been ignorant of all of them, and although the persons by whom they were done were strangers to him, and although they may have taken place before he joined the conspiracy or after he left it.

When facts not otherwise relevant become relevant.

11. Facts not otherwise relevant are relevant—

(1) if they are inconsistent with any fact in issue or relevant fact;

(2) if by themselves or in connection with other facts they make the existence or non-existence of any fact in issue or relevant fact highly probable or improbable.

Illustrations.

(a.) The question is, whether A committed a crime at Calcutta on a certain day.

The fact that on that day A was at Lahore is relevant.

The fact that near the time when the crime was committed, A was at a distance from the place where it was committed, which would render it highly improbable, though not impossible, that he committed it, is relevant.

(b.) The question is, whether A committed a crime.

The circumstances are such that the crime must have been committed either by A, B, C or D. Every fact which shows that the crime could have been committed by no one else and that it was not committed by either B, C or D, is relevant.

12. In suits in which damages are claimed, any

fact which will enable the Court to determine the amount of damages which ought to be awarded is relevant.

13. Where the question is as to the existence

Facts relevant when of any right or custom, right or custom is in the following facts are relevant—

(a.) Any transaction by which the right or custom in question was created, claimed, modified, recognized, asserted or denied, or which was inconsistent with its existence.

(b.) Particular instances in which the right or custom was claimed, recognized, or exercised, or in which its exercise was disputed, asserted or departed from.

Illustration.

The question is, whether A has a right to a fishery. A deed conferring the fishery on A's ancestors, a mortgage of the fishery by A's father, a subsequent grant of the fishery by A's father, irreconcilable with the mortgage, particular instances in which A's father exercised the right, or in which the exercise of the right was stopped by A's neighbours, are relevant facts.

14. Facts showing the existence of any state

of mind—such as intention, knowledge, good faith, negligence, rashness, ill-will or feeling towards any particular person, or showing the existence of any state of body or bodily feeling—are relevant, when the existence of any such state of mind or body or bodily feeling, is in issue or relevant.

Explanation.—A fact relevant as showing the existence of a relevant state of mind must show that it exists, not generally, but in reference to the particular matter in question.

Illustrations.

(a.) A is accused of receiving stolen goods knowing them to be stolen. It is proved that he was in possession of a particular stolen article.

The fact that at the same time he was in possession of many other stolen articles is relevant, as tending to show that he knew each and all of the articles of which he was in possession to be stolen.

(b.) A is accused of fraudulently delivering to another person a piece of counterfeit coin which, at the time when he delivered it, he knew to be counterfeit.

The fact that, at the time of its delivery, A was possessed of a number of other pieces of counterfeit coin, is relevant.

(c.) A sues B for damage done by a dog of B's, which B knew to be ferocious.

The facts that the dog had previously bitten X, Y and Z, and that they had made complaints to B, are relevant.

(d.) The question is whether A, the acceptor of a bill of exchange, knew that the name of the payee was fictitious.

The fact that A had accepted other bills drawn in the same manner before they could have been transmitted to him by the payee if the payee had been a real person, is relevant, as showing that A knew that the payee was a fictitious person.

(e.) A is accused of defaming B by publishing an imputation intended to harm the reputation of B.

The fact of previous publications by A respecting B, showing ill-will on the part of A towards B, is relevant, as proving A's intention to harm B's reputation by the particular publication in question.

The facts that there was no previous quarrel between A and B, and that A repeated the matter complained of as he heard it, are relevant, as showing that A did not intend to harm the reputation of B.

(f.) A is sued by B for fraudulently representing to B that C was solvent, whereby B, being induced to trust C, who was insolvent, suffered loss.

The fact that, at the time when A represented C to be solvent, C was supposed to be solvent by his neighbours and by persons dealing with him, is relevant, as showing that A made the representation in good faith.

(g.) A is sued by B for the price of work done by B, upon a house of which A is owner, by the order of C, a contractor.

A's defence is that B's contract was with C.

The fact that A paid C for the work in question is relevant, as proving that A did, in good faith, make over to C the management of the work in question, so that C was in a position to contract with B on C's own account, and not as agent for A.

(h.) A is accused of the dishonest misappropriation of property which he had found, and the question is whether, when he appropriated it, he believed in good faith that the real owner could not be found.

The fact that public notice of the loss of the property had been given in the place where A was, is relevant, as showing that A did not in good faith believe that the real owner of the property could not be found.

The fact that A knew, or had reason to believe, that the notice was given fraudulently by C, who had heard of the loss of the property and wished to set up a false claim to it, is relevant, as showing that the fact that A knew of the notice did not disprove A's good faith.

(i.) A is charged with shooting at B with intent to kill him. In order to show A's intent, the fact of A's having previously shot at B may be proved.

(j.) A is charged with sending threatening letters to B. Threatening letters previously sent by A to B may be proved, as showing the intention of the letters.

(k.) The question is, whether A has been guilty of cruelty towards B, his wife.

Expressions of their feeling towards each other shortly before or after the alleged cruelty, are relevant facts.

(l.) The question is, whether A's death was caused by poison.

Statements made by A during his illness as to his symptoms, are relevant facts.

(m.) The question is, what was the state of A's health at the time when an assurance on his life was effected.

Statements made by A as to the state of his health at or near the time in question, are relevant facts.

(n.) A sues B for negligence in providing him with a carriage for hire not reasonably fit for use, whereby A was injured.

The fact that B's attention was drawn on other occasions to the defect of that particular carriage, is relevant.

The fact that B was habitually negligent about the carriages which he let to hire, is irrelevant.

(o.) A is tried for the murder of B by intentionally shooting him dead.

The fact that A, on other occasions, shot at B is relevant, as showing his intention to shoot B.

The fact that A was in the habit of shooting at people with intent to murder them, is irrelevant.

(p.) A is tried for a crime.

The fact that he said something indicating an intention to commit that particular crime, is relevant.

The fact that he said something indicating a general disposition to commit crimes of that class, is irrelevant.

15. When there is a question whether an act was accidental or intentional, the fact that such act formed part of a series of similar occurrences, in each of which the person doing the act was concerned, is relevant.

Illustrations.

(a.) A is accused of burning down his house in order to obtain money for which it is insured.

The facts that A lived in several houses successively, each of which he insured, in each of which a fire occurred, and after each of which fires A received payment from a different insurance office, are relevant, as tending to show that the fires were not accidental.

(b.) A is employed to receive money from the debtors of B. It is A's duty to make entries in a book showing the amounts received by him. He makes an entry showing that on a particular occasion he received less than he really did receive.

The question is, whether this false entry was accidental or intentional.

The facts that other entries made by A in the same book are false, and that the false entry is in each case in favour of A, are relevant.

(c.) A is accused of fraudulently delivering to B a counterfeit rupee.

The question is, whether the delivery of the rupee was accidental.

The facts that soon before or soon after the delivery to B, A delivered counterfeit rupees to C, D and E are relevant, as showing that the delivery to A was not accidental.

16. When there is a question whether a particular act was done, the existence of any course of business, according to which it naturally would have been done, is a relevant fact.

Illustrations.

(a.) The question is, whether a particular letter was despatched.

The facts that it was the ordinary course of business for all letters put in a certain place to be carried to the post, and that that particular letter was put in that place, are relevant.

(b.) The question is, whether a particular letter reached A. The facts that it was posted in due course, and was not returned through the Dead Letter Office, are relevant.

ADMISSIONS.

17. An admission is a statement, oral or documentary, which suggests any inference as to any fact in issue or relevant fact, and which is made by any of the persons, and under the circumstances, hereinafter mentioned.

18. Statements made by a party to the proceeding, or by an agent to any such party, whom the Court regards, under the circumstances of the case, as expressly or impliedly authorized by him to make them, are admissions.

Statements made by parties to suits suing or sued by suitor in representative character; are not admissions, unless they were made while the party making them held that character.

Statements made by—
by party interested in subject-matter; (1) persons who have any proprietary or pecuniary interest in the subject-matter of the proceeding, and who make the statement in their character of persons so interested, or

(2) persons from whom the parties to the suit have derived their interest in the subject-matter of the suit,

are admissions if they are made during the continuance of the interest of the persons making the statements.

19. Statements made by persons whose position or liability it is necessary to prove as against any party to the suit, are admissions if such statements would be relevant as against such persons in relation to such position or liability in a suit brought by or against them, and if they are made whilst the person making them occupies such position or is subject to such liability.

Illustration.

A undertakes to collect rents for B.
B sues A for not collecting rent due from C to B.
A denies that rent was due from C to B.
A statement by C that he owed B rent is an admission, and is a relevant fact as against A, if A denies that C did owe rent to B.

20. Statements made by persons to whom a party to the suit has expressly referred for information in reference to a matter in dispute are admissions.

Illustration.

The question is, whether a horse sold by A to B is sound.
A says to B—'Go and ask C, C knows all about it.' C's statement is an admission.

21. Admissions are relevant and may be proved as against the person who makes them, or his representative in interest; but they cannot be proved by or on behalf of the person who makes them or by his representative in interest, except in the following cases :—

(1.) An admission may be proved by or on behalf of the person making it when it is of such a nature that, if the person making it were dead, it would be relevant as between third persons under section thirty-two.

(2.) An admission may be proved by or on behalf of the person making it when it consists of a statement of the existence of any state of mind or body, relevant or in issue, made at or about the time when such state of mind or body existed, and is accompanied by conduct rendering its falsehood improbable.

(3.) An admission may be proved by or on behalf of the person making it if it is relevant otherwise than as an admission.

Illustrations.

(a.) The question between A and B is, whether a certain deed is or is not forged. A affirms that it is genuine, B that it is forged.

A may prove a statement by B that the deed is genuine, and B may prove a statement by A that the deed is forged; but A cannot prove a statement by himself that the deed is genuine, nor can B prove a statement by himself that the deed is forged.

(b.) A, the Captain of a ship, is tried for casting her away.
Evidence is given to show that the ship was taken out of her proper course.

A produces a book kept by him in the ordinary course of his business, showing observations alleged to have been taken by him from day to day, and indicating that the ship was not taken out of her proper course. A may prove these statements, because they would be admissible between third parties if he were dead under section thirty-two, clause (two).

(c.) A is accused of a crime committed by him at Calcutta.
He produces a letter written by himself and dated at Lahore on that day and bearing the Lahore post-mark of that day.

The statement in the date of the letter is admissible, because, if A were dead it would be admissible under section thirty-two, clause (two).

(d.) A is accused of receiving stolen goods knowing them to be stolen.

He offers to prove that he refused to sell them below their value.

A may prove these statements, though they are admissions, because they are explanatory of conduct influenced by facts in issue.

(e.) A is accused of fraudulently having in his possession counterfeit coin which he knew to be counterfeit.

He offers to prove that he asked a skilful person to examine the coin, as he doubted whether it was counterfeit or not, and that that person did examine it and told him it was genuine.

A may prove these facts for the reasons stated in the last preceding illustration.

22. Oral admissions as to the contents of a document are not relevant, unless and until the party proposing to prove them shows that he is entitled to give secondary evidence of the contents of such document under the rules hereinafter contained, or unless the genuineness of a document produced is in question.

23. In civil cases no admission is relevant, Admissions in civil if it is made either upon cases when relevant. an express condition that evidence of it is not to be given, or under circumstances from which the Court can infer that the parties agreed together that evidence of it should not be given.

Explanation.—Nothing in this section shall be taken to exempt any barrister, pleader, attorney or vakil from giving evidence of any matter of which he may be compelled to give evidence under section 126.

24. A confession made by an accused person is irrelevant in a criminal proceeding, if the making of the confession appears to the Court to have been caused by any inducement, threat or promise, having reference to the charge against the accused person, proceeding from a person in authority and sufficient, in the opinion of the Court, to give the accused person grounds, which would appear to him reasonable, for supposing that by making it he would gain any advantage or avoid any evil of a temporal nature in reference to the proceedings against him.

25. No confession made to a Police officer, shall be proved as against a person accused of any offence.

26. No confession made by any person whilst he is in the custody of a Police officer, unless it be made in the immediate presence of a Magistrate, shall be proved as against such person.

27. Provided that, when any fact is deposed to as discovered in consequence of information received from a person accused of any offence, in the custody of a Police officer, so much of such information, whether it amounts to a confession or not, as relates distinctly to the fact thereby discovered, may be proved.

28. If such a confession as is referred to in section twenty-four is made after the impression caused by any such inducement, threat, or promise has, in the opinion of the Court, been fully removed, it is relevant.

29. If such a confession is otherwise relevant, it does not become irrelevant merely because it was made under a promise of secrecy, or in consequence of a deception practised on the accused person for the purpose of obtaining it, or when he was drunk, or because it was made in answer to questions which he need not have answered, whatever may have been the form of those questions, or because he was not warned that he was not bound to make such confession, and that evidence of it might be given against him.

30. When more persons than one are being tried jointly for the same offence, and a confession made by one of such persons affecting himself and some other of such persons is proved, the Court may take into consideration such confession as against such other person as well as against the person who makes such confession.

Illustrations.

(a.) A and B are jointly tried for the murder of C. It is proved that A said,—"B and I murdered C." The Court may consider the effect of this confession as against B.

(b.) A is on his trial for the murder of C. There is evidence to show that C was murdered by A and B, and that B said,—"A and I murdered C."

This statement may not be taken into consideration by the Court against A, as B is not being jointly tried.

31. Admissions are not conclusive proof of the matters admitted, but they may operate as estoppels under the provisions herein-after contained.

STATEMENTS BY PERSONS WHO CANNOT BE CALLED AS WITNESSES.

32. Statements, written or verbal, of relevant facts made by a person who is dead, or who cannot be found, or who has become incapable of giving evidence, or whose attendance cannot

be procured without an amount of delay or expense which, under the circumstances of the case, appears to the Court unreasonable, are themselves relevant facts in the following cases:—

(1.) When the statement is made by a person, when it relates to as to the cause of his death, cause of death; or as to any of the circumstances of the transaction which resulted in his death, in cases in which the cause of that person's death comes into question.

Such statements are relevant whether the person who made them was or was not, at the time when they were made, under expectation of death, and whatever may be the nature of the proceeding in which the cause of his death comes into question.

(2.) When the statement was made by such person in the ordinary course of business, and in particular when it consists of any entry or memorandum made by him in books kept in the ordinary course of business, or in the discharge of professional duty; or of an acknowledgment written or signed by him of the receipt of money, goods, securities or property of any kind; or of a document used in commerce written or signed by him, or of the date of a letter or other document usually dated, written or signed by him.

(3.) When the statement is against the pecuniary or proprietary interest of the person making it, or when, if true, it would expose him or would have exposed him to a criminal prosecution or to a suit for damages.

(4.) When the statement gives the opinion of any such person, as to the existence of any public right or custom or matter of public or general interest, of the existence of which, if it existed, he would have been likely to be aware, and when such statement was made before any controversy as to such right, custom or matter had arisen.

(5.) When the statement relates to the existence of any relationship between persons as to whose relationship the person making the statement had special means of knowledge, and when the statement was made before the question in dispute was raised.

(6.) When the statement relates to the existence of any relationship between persons deceased, and is made in any will or deed relating to the affairs of the family to which any such deceased person belonged, or in any family pedigree, or upon any tombstone, family portrait or other thing on which such statements are usually made, and when such statement was made before the question in dispute was raised.

(7.) When the statement is contained in any deed, will or other document which relates to any such transaction as is mentioned in section thirteen, clause (a).

(8.) When the statement was made by a number of persons, and expressed feelings or impressions on their part relevant to the matter in question.

Illustrations.

(a.) The question is, whether A was murdered by B; or A dies of injuries received in a transaction in the course of which she was ravished. The question is whether she was ravished by B: or

The question is, whether A was killed by B under such circumstances that a suit would lie against B by A's widow.

Statements made by A as to the cause of his or her death, referring respectively to the murder, the rape, and the actionable wrong under consideration, are relevant facts.

(b.) The question is as to the date of A's birth.

An entry in the diary of a deceased surgeon, regularly kept in the course of business, stating that, on a given day, he attended A's mother and delivered her of a son, is a relevant fact.

(c.) The question is, whether A was in Calcutta on a given day.

A statement in the diary of a deceased solicitor, regularly kept in the course of business, that, on a given day, the solicitor attended A at a place mentioned in Calcutta for the purpose of conferring with him upon specified business, is a relevant fact.

(d.) The question is, whether a ship sailed from Bombay harbour on a given day.

A letter written by a deceased member of a merchant's firm, by which she was chartered, to their correspondents in London to whom the cargo was consigned, stating that the ship sailed on a given day from Bombay harbour, is a relevant fact.

(e.) The question is, whether rent was paid to A for certain land.

A letter from A's deceased agent to A saying that he had received the rent on A's account and held it at A's orders, is a relevant fact.

(f.) The question is, whether A and B were legally married.

The statement of a deceased clergyman that he married them under such circumstances that the celebration would be a crime, is relevant.

(g.) The question is, whether A, a person who cannot be found, wrote a letter on a certain day. The fact that a letter written by him is dated on that day, is relevant.

(h.) The question is, what was the cause of the wreck of a ship.

A protest made by the captain, whose attendance cannot be procured, is a relevant fact.

(i.) The question is, whether a given road is a public way.

A statement by A, a deceased headman of the village, that the road was public, is a relevant fact.

(j.) The question is, what was the price of grain on a certain day in a particular market. A statement of the price, made by a deceased banya in the ordinary course of his business, is a relevant fact.

(k.) The question is, whether A, who is dead, was the father of B.

A statement by A that B was his son, is a relevant fact.

(l.) The question is, what was the date of the birth of A.

A letter from A's deceased father to a friend, announcing the birth of A on a given day, is a relevant fact.

(m.) The question is, whether, and when, A and B were married.

An entry in a memorandum book by C, the deceased father of B, of his daughter's marriage with A at a given date, is a relevant fact.

(n.) A sues B for a libel expressed in a painted caricature exposed in a shop window. The question is as to the similarity of the caricature and its libellous character. The remarks of a crowd of spectators on these points may be proved.

33. Evidence given by a witness in a judicial

Evidence in a former judicial proceeding when relevant.

proceeding, or before any person authorised by law to take it, is relevant for the purpose of proving, in a subsequent judicial proceeding, or in a later stage of the same judicial proceeding, the truth of the facts which it states, when the witness is dead or cannot be found, or is incapable of giving evidence, or is kept out of the way by the adverse party, or if his presence cannot be obtained without an amount of delay or expense which, under the circumstances of the case, the Court considers unreasonable:

Provided

that the proceeding was between the same parties or their representatives in interest;

that the adverse party in the first proceeding had the right and opportunity to cross-examine;

that the questions in issue were substantially the same in the first as in the second proceeding.

Explanation.—A criminal trial or enquiry shall be deemed to be a proceeding between the prosecutor and the accused within the meaning of this section.

STATEMENTS MADE UNDER SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES.

34. Entries in books of account, regularly kept

Entries in books of account when relevant.

in the course of business, are relevant whenever they refer to a matter into which the Court has to inquire, but such statements shall not alone be sufficient evidence to charge any person with liability.

Illustration.

A sues B for Rs. 1,000 and shows entries in his account books showing B to be indebted to him to this amount. The entries are relevant, but are not sufficient without other evidence to prove the debt.

35. An entry in any public or other official

Entry in public record, made in performance of duty enjoined by law, when relevant.

book, register, or record, stating a fact in issue or relevant fact and made by a public servant in the discharge of his official duty, or

by any other person in performance of a duty specially enjoined by the law of the country in which such book, register, or record is kept, is itself a relevant fact.

36. Statements of facts in issue or relevant

Maps and plans when relevant.

facts, made in published maps or charts generally offered for public sale, or in maps or plans made under the authority of Government, as to matters usually represented or stated in such maps, charts or plans, are themselves relevant facts.

37. When the Court has to form an opinion

Statement as to fact of public nature contained in any Act or Notification of Government, when relevant.

as to the existence of any fact of a public nature, any statement of it, made in a recital contained in any Act of Parliament or in any Act of the Governor General of India in Council, or of the Governors in Council of Madras or Bombay, or of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of Bengal, or in a notification of the Government appearing in the *Gazette of India*, or in the *Gazette* of any Local Government, or in any printed paper purporting to be the *London Gazette* or the Government Gazette of any colony or possession of the Queen, is a relevant fact.

38. When the Court has to form an opinion as

Statements in law-books.

to a law of any country, any statement of such law contained in a book purporting to be printed or published under the authority of the Government of such country and to contain any such law, and any report of a ruling of the Courts of such country contained in a book purporting to be a report of such rulings, is relevant.

HOW MUCH OF A STATEMENT IS TO BE PROVED.

39. When any statement of which evidence

What evidence to be given when statement forms part of a conversation, document, book, or series of letters or papers.

is given forms part of a longer statement, or of a conversation or part of an isolated document, or is contained in a document which forms part of a book, or of a connected series of letters or papers, evidence shall be given of so much and no more of the statement, conversation, document, book, or series of letters or papers as the Court considers necessary in that particular case to the full understanding of the nature and effect of the statement, and of the circumstances under which it was made.

JUDGMENTS OF COURTS OF JUSTICE WHEN RELEVANT.

40. The existence of any judgment, order or

Previous judgments relevant to bar a second suit or trial.

decree which by law prevents any Court from taking cognizance of a suit or holding a trial, is a relevant fact when the question is whether such Court ought to take cognizance of such suit, or to hold such trial.

41. A final judgment, order or decree of a

Judgments in probate, &c., jurisdiction.

competent Court, in the exercise of probate, matrimonial, Admiralty or insolvency jurisdiction, which confers upon or takes away from any person any legal character, or which declares any person to be entitled to any such character, or to be entitled to any specific thing, not as against any specified person but absolutely, is relevant

when the existence of any such legal character, or the title of any such person to any such thing, is relevant.

Such judgment, order or decree is conclusive proof

that any legal character which it confers accrued at the time when such judgment, order or decree came into operation;

that any legal character, to which it declares any such person to be entitled, accrued to that person at the time when such judgment declares it to have accrued to that person;

that any legal character which it takes away from any such person ceased at the time from which such judgment declared that it had ceased or should cease;

and that any thing to which it declares any person to be so entitled was the property of that person at the time from which such judgment declares that it had been or should be his property.

42. Judgments, orders or decrees other than

Judgment, order or decree between third parties when irrelevant and when not. those mentioned in section forty-one, are relevant if they relate to matters of a public nature relevant to the enquiry; but such judgments, orders or decrees are not conclusive proof of that which they state.

Illustration.

A sues B for trespass on his land. B alleges the existence of a public right of way over the land, which A denies.

The existence of a decree in favour of the defendant, in a suit by A against C for a trespass on the same land, in which C alleged the existence of the same right of way, is relevant, but it is not conclusive proof that the right of way exists.

43. Judgments, orders or decrees, other than

What judgments, &c., not relevant. those mentioned in sections forty, forty-one and forty-two, are irrelevant, unless the existence of such judgment, order or decree, is a fact in issue, or is relevant under some other provision of this Act.

Illustrations.

(a.) A and B separately sue C for a libel which reflects upon each of them. C in each case says, that the matter alleged to be libellous is true, and the circumstances are such that it is probably true in each case, or in neither.

A obtains a decree against C for damages on the ground that C failed to make out his justification. The fact is irrelevant as between B and C.

(b.) A prosecutes B for adultery with C, A's wife.

B denies that C is A's wife, but the Court convicts B of adultery.

Afterwards, C is prosecuted for bigamy in marrying B during A's lifetime. C says that she never was B's wife.

The judgment against B is irrelevant as against C.

(c.) A prosecutes B for stealing a cow from him. B is convicted.

A, afterwards, sues C for the cow, which B had sold to him before his conviction. As between A and C, the judgment against B is irrelevant.

(d.) A has obtained a decree for the possession of land against B. C, B's son, murders A in consequence.

The existence of the judgment is relevant, as showing motive for a crime.

44. Any party to a suit or other proceeding

Fraud, collusion and incompetency of Court may be proved. may show that any judgment, order or decree which is relevant under section

forty, forty-one or forty-two and which has been proved by the adverse party, was delivered by a Court not competent to deliver it, or was obtained by fraud or collusion.

OPINIONS OF THIRD PERSONS WHEN RELEVANT.

45. When the Court has to form an opinion

upon a point of foreign law, or of science or art, or as to identity of handwriting, the opinions upon that point of persons specially skilled in such foreign law, science or art, are relevant facts.

Such persons are called experts.

Illustrations.

(a.) The question is, whether the death of A was caused by poison.

The opinions of experts as to the symptoms produced by the poison by which A is supposed to have died, are relevant.

(b.) The question is, whether A, at the time of doing a certain act, was, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the act, or that he was doing what was either wrong or contrary to law.

The opinions of experts upon the question whether the symptoms exhibited by A commonly show unsoundness of mind, and whether such unsoundness of mind usually renders persons incapable of knowing the nature of the acts which they do, or of knowing that what they do is either wrong or contrary to law, are relevant.

(c.) The question is, whether a certain document was written by A. Another document is produced which is proved or admitted to have been written by A.

The opinions of experts on the question whether the two documents were written by the same person or by different persons, are relevant.

46. Facts, not otherwise relevant, are relevant

Facts bearing upon opinions of experts. if they support or are inconsistent with the opinions of experts, when such opinions are relevant.

Illustrations.

(a.) The question is, whether A was poisoned by a certain poison.

The fact that other persons, who were poisoned by that poison, exhibited certain symptoms which experts affirm or deny to be the symptoms of that poison, is relevant.

(b.) The question is, whether an obstruction to a harbour is caused by a certain sea wall.

The fact that other harbours similarly situated in other respects, but where there were no such sea walls, began to be obstructed at about the same time, is relevant.

47. When the Court has to form an opinion

Opinion as to handwriting. as to the persons by whom any document was written or signed, the opinion of any person acquainted with the handwriting of the person by whom it is supposed to be written or signed that it was or was not written or signed by that person, is a relevant fact.

Explanation.—A person is said to be acquainted with the handwriting of another person when he has seen that person write, or when he has received documents purporting to be written by that person in answer to documents written by himself or under his authority and addressed to that person, or when, in the ordinary course of business, documents purporting to be written by that person have been habitually submitted to him.

Illustration.

The question is, whether a given letter is in the handwriting of A, a merchant in London.

B is a merchant in Calcutta, who has written letters addressed to A and received letters purporting to be written by him. C is B's clerk, whose duty it was to examine and file B's correspondence. D is B's broker, to whom B habitually submitted the letters purporting to be written by A for the purpose of advising with him thereon.

The opinions of B, C and D on the question whether the letter is in the handwriting of A are relevant though neither B, C nor D ever saw A write.

48. When the Court has to form an opinion as to the existence of any general custom or right, the opinions, as to the existence of such custom or right, of persons who would be likely to know of its existence if it existed, are relevant.

Explanation.—The expression 'general custom or right' includes customs or rights common to any considerable class of persons.

Illustration.

The right of the villagers of a particular village to use the water of a particular well is a general right within the meaning of this section.

Opinions as to usages, tenets, &c., when relevant.

49. When the Court has to form an opinion as to—
the usages and tenets of any body of men or family,

the constitution and government of any religious or charitable foundation, or

the meaning of words or terms used in particular districts or by particular classes of people,

the opinions of persons having special means of knowledge thereon, are relevant facts.

50. When the Court has to form an opinion as to the relationship of one person to another, the opinion, expressed by conduct, as to the existence of such relationship, of any person who, as a member of the family or otherwise, has special means of knowledge on the subject, is a relevant fact: Provided that such opinion shall not be sufficient to prove a marriage in proceedings under the Indian Divorce Act, or in prosecutions under Section four hundred and ninety-four, four hundred and ninety-five, four hundred and ninety-seven or four hundred and ninety-eight of the Indian Penal Code.

Illustrations.

(a.) The question is, whether A and B were married.

The fact that they were usually received and treated by their friends as husband and wife, is relevant.

(b.) The question is whether A was the legitimate son of B. The fact that A was always treated as such by members of the family, is relevant.

51. Whenever the opinion of any living person is relevant, the grounds on which such opinion is based are also relevant.

Grounds of opinion when relevant.

Illustration.

An expert may give an account of experiments performed by him for the purpose of forming his opinion.

CHARACTER WHEN RELEVANT.

52. In civil cases, the fact that the character of any person concerned is such as to render probable or improbable any conduct imputed to him, is irrelevant, except in so far as such character appears from facts otherwise relevant.

In civil cases, character to prove conduct imputed irrelevant.

In criminal cases, previous good character relevant.

54. In criminal proceedings, the fact that the accused person has been previously convicted of any offence is relevant; but the fact that he has a bad character is irrelevant, unless evidence has been given that he has a good character, in which case it becomes relevant.

Explanation.—This section does not apply to cases in which the bad character of any person is itself a fact in issue.

55. In civil cases, the fact that the character of any person is such as to affect the amount of damages which he ought to receive, is relevant.

Character as affecting damages.

Explanation.—In sections fifty-two, fifty-three, fifty-four and fifty-five, the word 'character' includes both reputation and disposition; but evidence may be given only of general reputation and general disposition, and not of particular acts by which reputation or disposition were shown.

PART II.

ON PROOF.

CHAPTER III.—FACTS WHICH NEED NOT BE PROVED.

No evidence required of fact judicially noticed.

56. No fact of which the Court will take judicial notice need be proved.

Facts of which Court must take judicial notice.

57. The Court shall take judicial notice of the following facts:—

(1.) All laws or rules having the force of law now or heretofore in force or hereafter to be in force in any part of British India:

(2.) All public Acts passed or hereafter to be passed by Parliament, and all local and personal Acts directed by Parliament to be judicially noticed:

(3.) Articles of War for Her Majesty's Army or Navy:

(4.) The course of proceeding of Parliament and of the Councils for the purposes of making Laws and Regulations established under the Indian Councils' Act, or any other law for the time being relating thereto.

Explanation.—The word 'Parliament,' in clauses (2) and (4), includes—

1. The Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland;
2. The Parliament of Great Britain;
3. The Parliament of England;
4. The Parliament of Scotland, and
5. The Parliament of Ireland.

(5.) The accession and the sign manual of the Sovereign for the time being of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland:

(6.) All seals of which English Courts take judicial notice: the seals of all the Courts of British India, and of all Courts out of British India, established by the authority of the Governor General or any Local Government in Council: the seals of Courts of Admiralty and Maritime Jurisdiction and of Notaries public, and all seals which any person is authorized to use by any Act of Parliament or other Act or Regulation having the force of law in British India:

(7.) The accession to office, names, titles, functions, and signatures of the persons filling for the time being any public office in any part of British India, if the fact of their appointment to such office is notified in the *Gazette of India*, or in the official Gazette of any Local Government:

(8.) The existence, title, and national flag of every State or Sovereign recognized by the British Crown:

(9.) The divisions of time, the geographical divisions of the world, and public festivals, fasts and holidays notified in the official Gazette:

(10.) The territories under the dominion of the British Crown:

(11.) The commencement, continuance, and termination of hostilities between the British Crown and any other State or body of persons:

(12.) The names of the members and officers of the Court, and of their deputies and subordinate officers and assistants, and also of all officers acting in execution of its process, and of all advocates, attornies, proctors, vakils, pleaders and other persons authorized by law to appear or act before it:

(13.) The rule of the road.

In all these cases, and also on all matters of public history, literature, science or art, the Court may resort for its aid to appropriate books or documents of reference.

If the Court is called upon by any person to take judicial notice of any fact, it may refuse to do so, unless and until such person produces any such book or document as it may consider necessary to enable it to do so.

58. No fact need be proved in any proceeding which the parties thereto or their agents agree to admit at the hearing, or which, before the hearing, they agree to admit by any writing under their hands, or which by any rule of pleading in force at the time they are deemed to have admitted by their pleadings: Provided that the Court may, in its discretion, require the facts admitted to be proved otherwise than by such admissions.

CHAPTER IV.—OF ORAL EVIDENCE.

59. All facts, except the contents of documents, may be proved by oral evidence.

60. Oral evidence must, in all cases, whatever, be direct; That is to say—

If it refers to a fact which could be seen, it must be the evidence of a witness who says he saw it;

If it refers to a fact which could be heard, it must be the evidence of a witness who says he heard it;

If it refers to a fact which could be perceived by any other sense or in any other manner, it must be the evidence of a witness who says he perceived it by that sense or in that manner;

If it refers to an opinion or to the grounds on which that opinion is held, it must be the evidence of the person who holds that opinion on those grounds:

Provided that the opinions of experts expressed in any treatise commonly offered for sale, and the grounds on which such opinions are held, may be proved by the production of such treatises if the author is dead or cannot be found, or has become incapable of giving evidence, or cannot be called as a witness without an amount of delay or expense which the Court regards as unreasonable;

Provided also that, if oral evidence refers to the existence or condition of any material thing other

than a document, the Court may, if it thinks fit, require the production of such material thing for its inspection.

CHAPTER V.—OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.

61. The contents of documents may be proved either by primary or by secondary evidence.

62. Primary evidence means the document itself produced for the inspection of the Court.

Explanation 1.—Where a document is executed in several parts, each part is primary evidence of the document:

Where a document is executed in counterpart, each counterpart being executed by one or some of the parties only, each counterpart is primary evidence as against the parties executing it.

Explanation 2.—Where a number of documents are all made by one uniform process, as in the case of printing, lithography, or photography, each is primary evidence of the contents of the rest; but where they are all copies of a common original, they are not primary evidence of the contents of the original.

Illustration.

A person is shown to have been in possession of a number of placards, all printed at one time from one original. Any one of the placards is primary evidence of the contents of any other, but no one of them is primary evidence of the contents of the original.

63. Secondary evidence means and includes—

(1.) Certified copies given under the provisions hereinafter contained;

(2.) Copies made from the original by mechanical processes which in themselves insure the accuracy of the copy, and copies compared with such copies;

(3.) Copies made from or compared with the original;

(4.) Counterparts of documents as against the parties who did not execute them;

(5.) Oral accounts of the contents of a document given by some person who has himself seen it.

Illustrations.

(a.) A photograph of an original is secondary evidence of its contents, though the two have not been compared, if it is proved that the thing photographed was the original.

(b.) A copy compared with a copy of a letter made by a copying machine is secondary evidence of the contents of the letter, if it is shown that the copy made by the copying machine was made from the original.

(c.) A copy transcribed from a copy, but afterwards compared with the original, is secondary evidence; but the copy not so compared is not secondary evidence of the original, although the copy from which it was transcribed was compared with the original.

(d.) Neither an oral account of a copy compared with the original, nor an oral account of a photograph or machine-copy of the original, is secondary evidence of the original.

64. Documents must be proved by primary evidence except in the cases hereinafter mentioned.

65. Secondary evidence may be given of the existence, condition, or contents of a document in the following cases:—

(a.) When the original is shown or appears to be in the possession or power

of the person against whom the document is sought to be proved, or

of any person out of reach of, or not subject to, the process of the Court, or

of any person legally bound to produce it,

and when, after the notice mentioned in section sixty-six, such person does not produce it;

(b.) When the existence, condition or contents of the original have been proved to be admitted in writing by the person against whom it is proved or by his representative in interest;

(c.) When the original has been destroyed or lost, or when the party offering evidence of its contents cannot, for any other reason not arising from his own default or neglect, produce it in reasonable time;

(d.) When the original is of such a nature as not to be easily moveable;

(e.) When the original is a public document within the meaning of section seventy-four;

(f.) When the original is a document of which a certified copy is permitted by this Act, or by any other law in force in British India, to be given in evidence;

(g.) When the originals consist of numerous accounts or other documents which cannot conveniently be examined in Court, and the fact to be proved is the general result of the whole collection.

In cases (a), (c) and (d), any secondary evidence of the contents of the document is admissible.

In case (b), the written admission is admissible.

In case (e) or (f), a certified copy of the document, but no other kind of secondary evidence, is admissible.

In case (g), evidence may be given as to the general result of the documents by any person who has examined them, and who is skilled in the examination of such documents.

66. Secondary evidence of the contents of the documents referred to in section sixty-five, clause (a), shall

Rules as to notice to produce. not be given unless the party

proposing to give such secondary evidence has previously given to the party in whose possession or power the document is, such notice to produce it as is prescribed by law; and if no notice is prescribed by law, then such notice as the Court considers reasonable under the circumstances of the case:

Provided that such notice shall not be required in order to render secondary evidence admissible in any of the following cases, or in any other case in which the Court thinks fit to dispense with it:—

(1.) When the document to be proved is itself a notice;

(2.) When from the nature of the case, the adverse party must know that he will be required to produce it;

(3.) When it appears or is proved that the adverse party has obtained possession of the original by fraud or force;

(4.) When the adverse party or his agent has the original in Court;

(5.) When the adverse party or his agent has admitted the loss of the document;

(6.) When the person in possession of the document is out of reach of, or not subject to, the process of the Court.

67. If a document is alleged to be signed or

Proof of signature and handwriting of person alleged to have signed or written document produced.

to have been written wholly or in part by any person, the signature or the handwriting of so much of the document as is alleged to be in that person's handwriting must be proved to be in his handwriting.

68. If a document is required by law to be attested, it shall not be used

Proof of execution of document required by law to be attested.

as evidence until one attesting witness at least has been called for the purpose of proving its execution, if there be an attesting witness alive, and subject to the process of the Court and capable of giving evidence.

69. If no such attesting witness can be found, or if the document purports

Proof where no attesting witness found.

to have been executed in the United Kingdom, it must be proved that the attestation of one attesting witness at least is in his handwriting, and that the signature of the person executing the document is in the handwriting of that person.

70. The admission of a party to an attested

Admission of execution by party to attested document.

document of its execution by himself shall be sufficient proof of its execution as against him, though it be a document required by law to be attested.

71. If the attesting witness denies or does not

Proof when attesting witness denies the execution.

recollect the execution of the document, its execution may be proved by other evidence.

72. An attested document not required

Proof of document not required by law to be attested.

by law to be attested may be proved as if it was unattested.

73. In order to ascertain whether a signature,

Comparison of handwritings.

writing, or seal is that of the person by whom it purports to have been written or made, any signature, writing, or seal admitted or proved to the satisfaction of the Court to have been written or made by that person may be compared with the one which is to be proved, although that signature, writing, or seal has not been produced or proved for any other purpose.

The Court may direct any person present in Court to write any words or figures for the purpose of enabling the Court to compare the words or figures so written with any words or figures alleged to have been written by such person.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

74. The following documents are public documents:—

1. Documents forming the Acts, or records of the Acts—

(i) of the sovereign authority,

(ii) of official bodies and tribunals, and

(iii) of public officers, legislative, judicial and executive, whether of British India, or of any other part of Her Majesty's dominions, or of a foreign country.

2. Public records kept in British India of private documents.

Private documents.

75. All other documents are private.

76. Every public officer having the custody of a public document, which any person has a right to inspect, shall give that person on demand a copy of it on payment of the legal fees therefor, together with a certificate written at the foot of such copy that it is a true copy of such document or part thereof as the case may be, and such certificate shall be dated and subscribed by such officer with his name and his official title, and shall be sealed, whenever such officer is authorized by law to make use of a seal, and such copies so certified shall be called certified copies.

Explanation.—Any officer who, by the ordinary course of official duty, is authorised to deliver such copies, shall be deemed to have the custody of such documents within the meaning of this section.

77. Such certified copies may be produced in proof of the contents of the public documents or parts of the public documents of which they purport to be copies.

78. The following public documents may be proved as follows:—

(1.) Acts, orders or notifications of the Executive Government of British India in any of its departments, or of any Local Government or any department of any Local Government,

by the records of the departments certified by the heads of those departments respectively,

or by any document purporting to be printed by order of any such Government:

(2.) The proceedings of the Legislatures,

by the journals of those bodies respectively, or by published Acts or abstracts, or by copies purporting to be printed by order of Government:

(3.) Proclamations, orders or regulations issued by Her Majesty or by the Privy Council, or by any department of Her Majesty's Government,

by copies or extracts contained in the *London Gazette*, or purporting to be printed by the Queen's Printer:

(4.) The Acts of the Executive or the proceedings of the legislature of a foreign country,

by journals published by their authority, or commonly received in that country as such, or by a copy certified under the seal of the country or sovereign, or by a recognition thereof in some public Act of the Governor General of India in Council:

(5.) The proceedings of a municipal body in British India,

by a copy of such proceedings certified by the legal keeper thereof, or by a printed book purporting to be published by the authority of such body:

(6.) Public documents of any other class in a foreign country,

by the original, or by a copy certified by the legal keeper thereof, with a certificate under the seal of a notary public or of a British Consul or diplomatic agent, that the copy is duly certified by the officer having the legal custody of the original, and upon proof of the character of the document according to the law of the foreign country.

PRESUMPTIONS AS TO DOCUMENTS.

79. The Court shall presume every document purporting to be a certificate, certified copy, or other document, which is by law declared to be admissible as evidence of any particular fact, and which purports to be duly certified, by any officer in British India, or by any officer in any Native State in alliance with Her Majesty, who is duly authorised thereto by the Governor General in Council, to be genuine: Provided that such document is substantially in the form and purports to be executed in the manner directed by law in that behalf. The Court shall also presume that any officer, by whom any such document purports to be signed or certified, held, when he signed it, the official character which he claims in such paper.

80. Whenever any document is produced before any Court purporting to be a record or memorandum of the evidence or of any part of the evidence given by a witness in a judicial proceeding or before any officer authorised by law to take such evidence, or to be a statement or confession by any prisoner or accused person taken in accordance with law and purporting to be signed by any Judge or Magistrate or by any such officer as aforesaid, the Court shall presume—

that the document is genuine; that any statements, as to the circumstances under which it was taken, purporting to be made by the person signing it, are true, and that such evidence, statement or confession was duly taken.

81. The Court shall presume the genuineness of every document purporting to be the *London Gazette*, or the *Gazette of India*, or the Government Gazette of any Local Government, or of any colony, dependency or possession of the British Crown, or to be a newspaper or journal, or to be a copy of a private Act of Parliament printed by the Queen's Printer, and of every document purporting to be a document directed by any law to be kept by any person, if such document is kept substantially in the form required by law and is produced from proper custody.

82. When any document is produced to any Court purporting to be a document which, by the law in force for the time being in England or Ireland, would be admissible in proof of any particular in any Court of Justice in England or Ireland without proof of the seal or stamp or signature authenticating it, or of the judicial or official character claimed by the person by whom it purports to be signed, the Court shall presume that such seal, stamp or signature is genuine, and that the person signing it held, at the time when he signed it, the judicial or official character which he claims,

and the document shall be admissible for the same purpose for which it would be admissible in England or Ireland.

83. The Court shall presume that maps or plans purporting to be made by the authority of Government were so made, and are accurate; but maps or plans made for the purposes of any cause must be proved to be accurate.

84. The Court shall presume the genuineness of every book purporting to be collections of laws and printed or published under the authority of the Government of any country, and to contain any of the laws of that country,

and of every book purporting to contain reports of decisions of the Courts of such country.

85. The Court shall presume that every document purporting to be a power of attorney, and to have been executed before, and authenticated by a notary public, or any Court, Judge, Magistrate, British Consul or Vice-Consul, or representative of Her Majesty or of the Government of India, was so executed and authenticated.

86. The Court may presume that any document purporting to be a certified copy of any judicial record of any country not forming part of Her Majesty's dominions is genuine and accurate, if the document purports to be certified in any manner which is certified by any representative of Her Majesty or of the Government of India resident in such country to be the manner commonly in use in that country for the certification of copies of judicial records.

87. The Court may presume that any book to which it may refer for information on matters of public or general interest, and that any published map or chart, the statements of which are relevant facts and which is produced for its inspection, was written and published by the person, and at the time and place, by whom or at which it purports to have been written or published.

88. The Court may presume that a message, forwarded from a telegraph office to the person to whom such message purports to be addressed, corresponds with a message delivered for transmission at the office from which the message purports to be sent; but the Court shall not make any presumption as to the person by whom such message was delivered for transmission.

89. The Court shall presume that every document, called for and not produced after notice to produce, was attested, stamped and executed in the manner required by law.

90. Where any document, purporting or proved to be thirty years old, is produced from any custody which the Court in the particular case considers proper, the Court may presume that the signature and every other part of such document which purports to be in the handwriting of any particular person is in that person's handwriting, and, in the case of a document executed or attested, that it was duly executed and attested by the persons by whom it purports to be executed and attested.

Explanation.—Documents are said to be in proper custody if they are in the place in which, and under the care of the person with whom, they would naturally be; but no custody is improper if it is proved to have had a legitimate origin, or if the circumstances of the particular case are such as to render such an origin probable.

This explanation applies also to section eighty-one.

Illustrations.

(a.) A has been in possession of landed property for a long time. He produces from his custody deeds relating to the land showing his titles to it. The custody is proper.

(b.) A produces deeds relating to landed property of which he is the mortgagee. The mortgagor is in possession. The custody is proper.

(c.) A, a connection of B, produces deeds relating to lands in B's possession, which were deposited with him by B for safe custody. The custody is proper.

CHAPTER VI.—OF THE EXCLUSION OF ORAL BY DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.

91. When the terms of a contract, or of a grant, or of any other disposition of property, have been reduced to the form of a document, and in all cases in which any matter is required by law to be reduced to the form of a document, no evidence shall be given in proof of the terms of such contract, grant or other disposition of property, or of such matter, except the document itself, or secondary evidence of its contents in cases in which secondary evidence is admissible under the provisions hereinbefore contained.

Exception 1.—When a public officer is required by law to be appointed in writing, and when it is shown that any particular person has acted as such officer, the writing by which he is appointed need not be proved.

Exception 2.—Wills under the Indian Succession Act may be proved by the Probate.

Explanation 1.—This section applies equally to cases in which the contracts, grants or disposition of property referred to are contained in one document, and to cases in which they are contained in more documents than one.

Explanation 2.—Where there are more originals than one, one original only need be proved.

Explanation 3.—The statement in any document whatever of a fact other than the facts referred to in this section, shall not preclude the admission of oral evidence as to the same fact.

Illustrations.

(a.) If a contract be contained in several letters, all the letters in which it is contained must be proved.

(b.) If a contract is contained in a bill of exchange, the bill of exchange must be proved.

(c.) If a bill of exchange is drawn in a set of three, one only need be proved.

(d.) A contracts in writing with B for the delivery of indigo upon certain terms. The contract mentions the fact that B had paid A the price of other indigo contracted for verbally on another occasion.

Oral evidence is offered that no payment was made for the other indigo. The evidence is admissible.

(e.) A gives B a receipt for money paid by B. Oral evidence is offered of the payment. The evidence is admissible.

92. When the terms of any such contract, grant or other disposition of property, or any matter required by law to be reduced to the form of a document, have been proved according to the last section, no evidence of any oral agreement or statement shall be admitted as between the parties to any such instrument or their representatives in interest, for the purpose of contradicting, varying, adding to, or subtracting from, its terms:

*Proviso (1).—*Any fact may be proved which would invalidate any document, or which would entitle any person to any decree or order relating thereto; such as fraud, intimidation, illegality, want of due execution, want of capacity in any contracting party, want or failure of consideration, or mistake in fact or law.

*Proviso (2).—*The existence of any separate oral agreement as to any matter on which a document is silent and which is not inconsistent with its terms, may be proved. In considering whether or not this proviso applies, the Court shall have regard to the degree of formality of the document.

*Proviso (3).—*The existence of any separate oral agreement constituting a condition precedent to the attaching of any obligation under any such contract, grant or disposition of property, may be proved.

*Proviso (4).—*The existence of any distinct subsequent oral agreement to rescind or modify any such contract, grant or disposition of property, may be proved, except in cases in which such contract, grant or disposition of property is by law required to be in writing, or has been registered according to the law in force for the time being as to the registration of documents.

*Proviso (5).—*Any usage or custom by which incidents, not expressly mentioned in any contract, are usually annexed to contracts of that description, may be proved: Provided that the annexing of such incident would not be repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the express terms of the contract.

*Proviso (6).—*Any fact may be proved which shows in what manner the language of a document is related to existing facts.

Illustrations.

(a.) A policy of insurance is effected on goods "in ships from Calcutta to London." The goods are shipped in a particular ship which is lost. The fact that that particular ship was orally excepted from the policy, cannot be proved.

(b.) A agrees absolutely in writing to pay B Rs. 1,000 on the 1st March 1873. The fact that, at the same time, an oral agreement was made that the money should not be paid till the 31st March, cannot be proved.

(c.) An estate called 'the Rampore tea estate' is sold by a deed which contains a map of the property sold. The fact that land not included in the map had always been regarded as part of the estate and was meant to pass by the deed, cannot be proved.

(d.) A enters into a written contract with B to work certain mines, the property of B, upon certain terms. A was induced to do so by a misrepresentation of B's as to their value. This fact may be proved.

(e.) A institutes a suit against B for the specific performance of a contract, and also prays that the contract may be reformed as to one of its provisions, as that provision was inserted in it by mistake. A may prove that such a mistake was made as would by law entitle him to have the contract reformed.

(f.) A orders goods of B by a letter in which nothing is said as to the time of payment, and accepts the goods on delivery. B sues A for the price. A may show that the goods were supplied on credit for a term still unexpired.

(g.) A sells B a horse and verbally warrants him sound. A gives B a paper in these words: "Bought of A a horse for Rs. 500." B may prove the verbal warranty.

(h.) A hires lodgings of B, and gives B a card on which is written—'Rooms, Rs. 200 a month.' A may prove a verbal agreement that these terms were to include partial board.

A hires lodgings of B for a year, and a regularly stamped agreement drawn up by an attorney is made between them. It is silent on the subject of board. A may not prove that board was included in the terms verbally.

(i.) A applies to B for a debt due to A by sending a receipt for the money. B keeps the receipt and does not send the money. In a suit for the amount, A may prove this.

(j.) A and B make a contract in writing to take effect upon the happening of a certain contingency. The writing is left with B, who sues A upon it. A may show the circumstances under which it was delivered.

93. When the language used in a document

is, on its face, ambiguous or defective, evidence may not be given of facts which would show its meaning or supply its defects.

Illustrations.

(a.) A agrees in writing to sell a horse to B for 'Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 1,500.'

Evidence cannot be given to show which price was to be given.

(b.) A deed contains blanks. Evidence cannot be given of facts which would show how they were meant to be filled.

94. When language used in a document is

plain in itself, and when it applies accurately to existing facts, evidence may not be given to show that it was not meant to apply to such facts.

Illustration.

A sells to B by deed 'my estate at Rampore containing 100 bigás.' A has an estate at Rampore containing 100 bigás. Evidence may not be given of the fact that the estate meant to be sold was one situated at a different place and of a different size.

95. When language used in a document is

plain in itself, but is unmeaning in reference to existing facts, evidence may be given to show that it was used in a peculiar sense.

Illustration.

A sells to B by deed 'my house in Calcutta.'

A had no house in Calcutta, but it appears that he had a house at Howrah, of which B had been in possession since the execution of the deed.

These facts may be proved to show that the deed related to the house at Howrah.

96. When the facts are such that the language used might have been

meant to apply to any one, and could not have been meant to apply to more than one, of several persons or things, evidence may be given of facts which show which of those persons or things it was intended to apply to.

Illustrations.

(a.) A agrees to sell to B for Rs. 1,000 "my white horse." A has two white horses. Evidence may be given of facts which show which of them was meant.

(b.) A agrees to accompany B to Hyderabad. Evidence may be given of facts showing whether Hyderabad in the Deccan or Hyderabad in Scind was meant.

97. When the language used applies partly to

one set of existing facts, and partly to another set of existing facts, but the whole of it does not apply correctly to either, evidence may be given to show to which of the two it was meant to apply.

Illustration.

A agrees to sell to B 'my land at X' in the occupation of Y. A has land at X, but not in the occupation of Y, and he has land in the occupation of Y, but it is not at X. Evidence may be given of facts showing which he meant to sell.

98. Evidence may be given to show the

meaning of illegible or not commonly intelligible characters, of foreign, obsolete, technical, local, and provincial expressions, of abbreviations and of words used in a peculiar sense.

Illustration.

A, a sculptor, agrees to sell to B 'all my mods.' A has both models and modelling tools. Evidence may be given to show which he meant to sell.

99. Persons who are not parties to a document, or their representatives in interest, may give evidence of any facts tending to show a contemporaneous agreement varying the terms of the document.

Who may give evidence of agreement varying terms of document.

Illustration.

A and B make a contract in writing that B shall sell A certain cotton, to be paid for on delivery. At the same time they make an oral agreement that three months' credit shall be given to A. This could not be shown as between A and B, but it might be shown by C if it affected his interests.

100. Nothing in this chapter contained shall be taken to affect any of the provisions of the Indian Succession Act (X of 1865) as to the construction of wills.

Saving of provisions of Indian Succession Act relating to wills.

PART III.

PRODUCTION AND EFFECT OF EVIDENCE.

CHAPTER VII.—OF THE BURDEN OF PROOF.

101. Whoever desires any Court to give judgment as to any legal right or liability dependent on the existence of facts which he asserts, must prove that those facts exist.

Burden of proof.

When a person is bound to prove the existence of any fact, it is said that the burden of proof lies on that person.

Illustrations.

(a.) A desires a Court to give judgment that B shall be punished for a crime which A says B has committed.

A must prove that B has committed the crime.

(b.) A desires a Court to give judgment that he is entitled to certain land in the possession of B by reason of facts which he asserts and which B denies to be true.

A must prove the existence of those facts.

102. The burden of proof in a suit or proceeding lies on that person who would fail if no evidence at all were given on either side.

Illustrations

(a.) A sues B for land of which B is in possession, and which, as A asserts, was left to A by the will of C, B's father.

If no evidence were given on either side, B would be entitled to retain his possession.

Therefore the burden of proof is on A.

(b.) A sues B for money due on a bond.

The execution of the bond is admitted, but B says that it was obtained by fraud, which A denies.

If no evidence were given on either side, A would succeed, as the bond is not disputed and the fraud is not proved.

Therefore the burden of proof is on B.

103. The burden of proof as to any particular fact lies on that person who wishes the Court to believe in its existence, unless it is provided by any law that the proof of that fact shall lie on any particular person.

Burden of proof as to particular fact.

Illustration.

(a.) A prosecutes B for theft, and wishes the Court to believe that B admitted the theft to C. A must prove the admission.

B wishes the Court to believe that, at the time in question, he was elsewhere. He must prove it.

104. The burden of proving any fact necessary to be proved in order to enable any person to give evidence of any other fact is on the person who wishes to give such evidence.

Burden of proving fact to be proved to make evidence admissible.

Illustrations.

(a.) A wishes to prove a dying declaration by B. A must prove B's death.

(b.) A wishes to prove, by secondary evidence, the contents of a lost document.

A must prove that the document has been lost.

105. When a person is accused of any offence, the burden of proving the existence of circumstances bringing the case within any of the General Exceptions in the Indian Penal Code, or within any special exception or proviso contained in any other part of the same Code, or in any law defining the offence, is upon him, and the Court shall presume the absence of such circumstances.

Burden of proving fact to be proved to make evidence admissible.

Illustrations.

(a.) A, accused of murder, alleges that, by reason of unsoundness of mind, he did not know the nature of the act.

The burden of proof is on A.

(b.) A, accused of murder, alleges that, by grave and sudden provocation, he was deprived of the power of self-control.

The burden of proof is on A.

(c.) Section three hundred and twenty-five of the Indian Penal Code provides that whoever, except in the case provided for by section three hundred and thirty-five, voluntarily causes grievous hurt, shall be subject to certain punishments.

A is charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt under section three hundred and twenty-five.

The burden of proving the circumstances bringing the case under section three hundred and thirty-five lies on A.

106. When any fact is especially within the knowledge of any person, the burden of proving that fact is upon him.

Burden of proving fact especially within knowledge.

Illustrations.

(a.) When a person does an act with some intention other than that which the character and circumstances of the act suggest, the burden of proving that intention is upon him.

(b.) A is charged with travelling on a railway without a ticket. The burden of proving that he had a ticket is on him.

107. When the question is whether a man is alive or dead, and it is shown that he was alive within thirty years, the burden of proving that he is dead is on the person who affirms it.

Burden of proving fact to be proved to make evidence admissible.

108. When the question is whether a man is alive or dead, and it is proved that he has not been heard of for seven years by those who would naturally have heard of him if he had been alive, the burden of proving that he is alive is on the person who affirms it.

Burden of proving fact to be proved to make evidence admissible.

109. When the question is whether persons are partners, landlord and tenant, or principal and agent, and it has been shown that they have been acting as such, the burden of proving that they do not stand, or have ceased to stand, to each other in those relationships respectively, is on the person who affirms it.

Burden of proof as to partnership, tenancy and agency.

110. When the question is whether any person is owner of anything of which he is shown to be in possession, the burden of proving that he is not the owner is on the person who affirms that he is not the owner.

111. Where there is a question as to the good faith of a transaction between parties, one of whom stands to the other in a position of active confidence, the burden of proving the good faith of the transaction is on the party who is in a position of active confidence.

Illustrations.

(a.) The good faith of a sale by a client to an attorney is in question in a suit brought by the client. The burden of proving the good faith of the transaction is on the attorney.

(b.) The good faith of a sale by a son just come of age to a father is in question in a suit brought by the son. The burden of proving the good faith of the transaction is on the father.

112. The fact that any person was born during the continuance of a valid marriage between his mother and any man, or within two hundred and eighty days after its dissolution, the mother remaining unmarried, shall be conclusive proof that he is the legitimate son of that man, unless it can be shown that the parties to the marriage had no access to each other at any time when he could have been begotten.

113. A notification in the *Gazette of India* that any portion of British territory has been ceded to any Native State, Prince or Ruler, shall be conclusive proof that a valid cession of such territory took place at the date mentioned in such notification.

114. The Court may presume the existence of any fact which it thinks likely to have happened, regard being had to the common course of natural events, human conduct and public and private business in their relation to the facts of the particular case.

Illustrations.

The Court may presume—

(a.) That a man who is in possession of stolen goods soon after the theft is either the thief or has received the goods knowing them to be stolen, unless he can account for his possession;

(b.) That an accomplice is unworthy of credit, unless he is corroborated in material particulars;

(c.) That a bill of exchange, accepted or endorsed, was accepted or endorsed, for good consideration;

(d.) That a thing or state of things which has been shown to be in existence within a period shorter than that within which such things or states of things usually cease to exist, is still in existence;

(e.) That judicial and official acts have been regularly performed;

(f.) That the common course of business has been followed in particular cases;

(g.) That evidence which could be and is not produced would, if produced, be unfavourable to the person who withholds it;

(h.) That if a man refuses to answer a question which he is not compelled to answer by law, the answer, if given, would be unfavourable to him;

(i.) That when a document creating an obligation is in the hands of the obligor, the obligation has been discharged.

But the Court shall also have regard to such facts as the following, in considering whether such maxims do or do not apply to the particular case before them:—

As to illustration (a)—A shop-keeper has in his till marked rupee soon after it was stolen, and cannot account for its possession specifically, but is continually receiving rupees in the course of his business:

As to illustration (b)—A, a person of the highest character, is tried for causing a man's death by an act of negligence in arranging certain machinery. B, a person of equally good character who also took part in the arrangement, describes precisely what was done, and admits and explains the common carelessness of A and himself:

As to illustration (c)—A crime is committed by several persons. A, B and C, three of the criminals, are captured on the spot and kept apart from each other. Each gives an account of the crime implicating D, and the accounts corroborate each other in such a manner as to render previous concert highly improbable:

As to illustration (e)—A, the drawer of a bill of exchange, was a man of business. B, the acceptor, was a young and ignorant person, completely under A's influence:

As to illustration (d)—It is proved that a river ran in a certain course five years ago, but it is known that there have been floods since that time which might change its course:

As to illustration (e)—A judicial act, the regularity of which is in question, was performed under exceptional circumstances:

As to illustration (f)—The question is, whether a letter was received. It is shown to have been posted, but the usual course of the post was interrupted by disturbances:

As to illustration (g)—A man refuses to produce a document which would bear on a contract of small importance on which he is sued; but which might also injure the feelings and reputation of his family:

As to illustration (h)—A man refuses to answer a question which he is not compelled by law to answer, but the answer to it might cause loss to him in matters unconnected with the matter in relation to which it is asked:

As to illustration (i)—A bond is in possession of the obligor, but the circumstances of the case are such that he may have stolen it.

CHAPTER VIII.—ESTOPPEL.

115. When one person has, by his declaration, act or omission, intentionally caused or permitted another person to believe a thing to be true and to act upon such belief, neither he nor his representative shall be allowed in any suit or proceeding between himself and such person or his representative to deny the truth of that thing.

Illustration.

A intentionally and falsely leads B to believe that certain land belongs to A, and thereby induces B to buy and pay for it.

The land afterwards becomes the property of A, and A seeks to set aside the sale on the ground that, at the time of the sale, he had no title. He must not be allowed to prove his want of title.

116. No tenant of immoveable property, or person claiming through such tenant, shall, during the continuance of the tenancy, be permitted to deny that the landlord of such tenant had, at the beginning of the tenancy, a title to such immoveable property; and no person who came upon any immoveable property by the license of the person in possession thereof, shall be permitted to deny that such person had a title to such possession at the time when such license was given.

117. No acceptor of a bill of exchange shall be permitted to deny that the drawer had authority to draw such bill or to endorse it, nor shall any bailee or licensee be permitted to deny that his bailor or licensee had, at the time when the bailment or license commenced, authority to make such bailment or grant such license.

Explanation (1).—The acceptor of a bill of exchange may deny that the bill was really drawn by the person by whom it purports to have been drawn.

Explanation (2).—If a bailee delivers the goods bailed to a person other than the bailor, he may prove that such person had a right to them as against the bailor.

CHAPTER IX.

OF WITNESSES.

118. All persons shall be competent to testify unless the Court considers that they are prevented from understanding the questions put to them, or from giving rational answers to those questions, by tender years, extreme old age, disease, whether of body or mind, or any other cause of the same kind.

Explanation.—A lunatic is not incompetent to testify unless he is prevented by his lunacy from understanding the questions put to him and giving rational answers to them.

119. A witness who is unable to speak may give his evidence in any other manner in which he can make it intelligible, as by writing or by signs; but such writing must be written and the signs made in open Court. Evidence so given shall be deemed to be oral evidence.

120. In all civil proceedings the parties to the suit, and the husband or wife of any party to the suit shall be competent witnesses. In criminal proceedings against any person, the husband or wife of such person, respectively, shall be a competent witness.

121. No Judge or Magistrate shall, except upon the special order of some Court to which he is subordinate, be compelled to answer any questions as to his own conduct in Court as such Judge or Magistrate, or as to anything which came to his knowledge in Court as such Judge or Magistrate; but he may be examined as to other matters which occurred in his presence whilst he was so acting.

Illustrations.

(a.) A, on his trial before the Court of Session, says that a deposition was improperly taken by B, the Magistrate. B cannot be compelled to answer questions as to this, except upon the special order of a Superior Court.

(b.) A is accused before the Court of Session of having given false evidence before B, a Magistrate. B cannot be asked what A said, except upon the special order of the Superior Court.

(c.) A is accused before the Court of Session of attempting to murder a Police officer whilst on his trial before B, a Sessions Judge. B may be examined as to what occurred.

122. No person who is or has been married, shall be compelled to disclose any communication made to him during marriage by any person to whom he is or has been married; nor shall he be permitted to disclose any such communication, unless the person who made it, or his representative in interest, consents, except in suits between married persons, or proceedings in which one married person is prosecuted for any crime committed against the other.

123. No one shall be permitted to give any evidence derived from unpublished official records relating to any affairs of State, except with the permission of the officer at the head of the department concerned, who shall give or withhold such permission as he thinks fit.

124. No public officer shall be compelled to disclose communications made to him in official confidence, when he considers that the public interests would suffer by the disclosure.

125. No Magistrate or police officer shall be Information as to compelled to say whence he commission of offences. got any information as to the commission of any offence.

126. No barrister, attorney, pleader or vakil, Professional com. shall at any time be permitted, unless with his client's express consent, to disclose any communication made to him in the course and for the purpose of his employment as such barrister, pleader, attorney or vakil by or on behalf of his client, or to state the contents or condition of any document with which he has become acquainted in the course and for the purpose of his professional employment, or to disclose any advice given by him to his client in the course and for the purpose of such employment:

Provided that nothing in this section shall protect from disclosure—

(1) Any such communication made in furtherance of any criminal purpose;

(2) Any fact observed by any barrister, pleader, attorney or vakil in the course of his employment as such showing that any crime or fraud has been committed since the commencement of his employment.

It is immaterial whether the attention of such barrister, attorney or vakil was or was not directed to such fact by or on behalf of his client.

Explanation.—The obligation stated in this section continues after the employment has ceased.

Illustrations.

(a.) A, a client, says to B, an attorney,—‘I have committed forgery, and I wish you to defend me.’

As the defence of a man known to be guilty is not a criminal purpose, this communication is protected from disclosure.

(b.) A, a client, says to B, an attorney,—‘I wish to obtain possession of property by the use of a forged deed on which I request you to sue.’

This communication, being made in furtherance of a criminal purpose, is not protected from disclosure.

(c.) A, being charged with embezzlement, retains B, an attorney, to defend him. In the course of the proceedings, B observes that an entry has been made in A's account-book charging A with the sum said to have been embezzled, which entry was not in the book at the commencement of his employment.

This being a fact observed by B in the course of his employment showing that a fraud has been committed since the commencement of the proceedings, it is not protected from disclosure.

127. The provisions of section one hundred and twenty-six shall apply to interpreters, and the clerks or servants of barristers, pleaders, attorneys and vakils.

128. If any party to a suit gives evidence therein at his own instance or otherwise, he shall not be deemed to have consented thereby to such disclosure as is mentioned in section one hundred and twenty-six; and if any party to a suit or proceeding calls any such barrister, attorney or vakil as a witness, he shall be deemed to have consented to such disclosure only if he questions such barrister, attorney, or vakil on matters which, but for such question, he would not be at liberty to disclose.

129. No one shall be compelled to disclose to the Court any confidential communication which has taken place between him and his legal professional adviser, unless he offers him-

self as a witness, in which case he may be compelled to disclose any such communications as may appear to the Court necessary to be known in order to explain any evidence which he has given, but no others.

130. No witness who is not a party to a suit shall be compelled to produce his title-deeds to any property, or any document in virtue of which he holds any property as pledgee or mortgagee, or any document the production of which might tend to criminate him, unless he has agreed in writing to produce them with the person seeking the production of such deeds or some person through whom he claims.

131. No one shall be compelled to produce documents in his possession, which any other person would be entitled to refuse to produce if they were in his possession, unless such last-mentioned person consents to their production.

132. A witness shall not be excused from answering any question as to any matter relevant to the matter in issue in any suit or in any civil or criminal proceeding, upon the ground that the answer to such question will criminate, or may tend, directly or indirectly, to criminate such witness, or that it will expose, or tend, directly or indirectly, to expose such witness to a penalty or forfeiture of any kind:

Provided that no such answer, which a witness shall be compelled to give, shall subject him to any arrest or prosecution, or be proved against him in any criminal proceeding, except a prosecution for giving false evidence by such answer.

133. An accomplice shall be a competent witness against an accused person; and a conviction is not illegal merely because it proceeds upon the uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice.

134. No particular number of witnesses shall in any case be required for the proof of any fact.

CHAPTER X.—OF THE EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

135. The order in which witnesses are produced and examined shall be regulated by the law and practice for the time being relating to Civil and Criminal Procedure respectively, and, in the absence of any such law, by the discretion of the Court.

136. When either party proposes to give evidence of any fact, the Judge may ask the party proposing to give the evidence in what manner the alleged fact, if proved, would be relevant; and the Judge shall admit the evidence if he thinks that the fact, if proved, would be relevant, and not otherwise.

If the fact proposed to be proved is one of which evidence is admissible only upon proof of some other fact, such last-mentioned fact must be proved before evidence is given of the fact first mentioned, unless the party undertakes to give proof of such fact and the Court is satisfied with such undertaking.

If the relevancy of one alleged fact depends upon another alleged fact being first proved, the Judge may in his discretion either permit evidence of the first fact to be given before the second fact is proved, or require evidence to be given of the second fact before evidence is given of the first fact.

Illustrations.

(a.) It is proposed to prove a statement about a relevant fact by a person alleged to be dead, which statement is relevant under section thirty-two.

The fact that the person is dead must be proved by the person proposing to prove the statement before evidence is given of the statement.

(b.) It is proposed to prove by a copy the contents of a document said to be lost.

The fact that the original is lost must be proved by the person proposing to produce the copy before the copy is produced.

(c.) A is accused of receiving stolen property knowing it to have been stolen.

It is proposed to prove that he denied the possession of the property.

The relevancy of the denial depends on the identity of the property. The Court may in its discretion either require the property to be identified before the denial of the possession is proved, or permit the denial of the possession to be proved before the property is identified.

(d.) It is proposed to prove a fact (A) which is said to have been the cause or effect of a fact in issue. There are several intermediate facts (B, C and D) which must be shown to exist before the fact A can be regarded as the cause or effect of the fact in issue. The Court may either permit A to be proved before B, C or D is proved, or may require proof of B, C and D before permitting proof of A.

137. The examination of a witness by the party who calls him shall be called his examination-in-chief.

The examination of a witness by the adverse party shall be called his cross-examination.

The examination of a witness, subsequent to the cross-examination by the party who called him, shall be called his re-examination.

138. Witnesses shall be first examined-in-chief, then (if the adverse party so desires) cross-examined, then (if the party calling him so desires) re-examined.

The examination and cross-examination must relate to relevant facts, but the cross-examination need not be confined to the facts to which the witness testified on his examination-in-chief.

The re-examination shall be directed to the explanation of matters referred to in cross-examination; and if new matter is, by permission of the Court, introduced in re-examination, the adverse party may further cross-examine upon that matter.

139. A person summoned to produce a document does not become a witness by the mere fact that he produces it, and cannot be cross-examined unless and until he is called as a witness.

140. Witnesses to character may be cross-examined and re-examined.

141. Any question suggesting the answer which the person putting it wishes or expects to receive, is called a leading question.

142. Leading questions must not, if objected to by the adverse party, be asked in an examination-in-chief, or in a re-examination, except with the permission of the Court.

When they must not be asked.

The Court shall permit leading questions as to matters which are introductory or undisputed, or which have, in its opinion, been already sufficiently proved.

143. Leading questions may be asked in cross-examination.

When they may be asked.

144. Any witness may be asked, whilst under examination, whether any contract, grant or other disposition of property, as to which he is giving evidence, was not contained in a document, and if he says that it was, or if he is about to make any statement as to the contents of any document, which, in the opinion of the Court, ought to be produced, the adverse party may object to such evidence being given until such document is produced, or until facts have been proved which entitle the party who called the witness to give secondary evidence of it.

Explanation.—A witness may give oral evidence of statements made by other persons about the contents of documents if such statements are in themselves relevant facts.

Illustration.

The question is, whether A assaulted B.

C deposes that he heard A say to D—‘B wrote a letter accusing me of theft, and I will be revenged on him.’ This statement is relevant, as showing A’s motive for the assault, and evidence may be given of it, though no other evidence is given about the letter.

145. A witness may be cross-examined as to previous statements made by him in writing or reduced into writing and relevant to matters in question without such writing being shown to him, or being proved; but if it is intended to contradict him by the writing, his attention must, before the writing can be proved, be called to those parts of it which are to be used for the purpose of contradicting him.

146. When a witness is cross-examined, he may, in addition to the questions hereinbefore referred to, be asked any questions which tend

Questions lawful in cross-examination.

(1) to test his veracity;

(2) to discover who he is and what is his position in life, or

(3) to shake his credit, by injuring his character, although the answer to such questions might tend directly or indirectly to criminate him, or might expose or tend directly or indirectly to expose him to a penalty or forfeiture.

147. If any such question relates to a matter relevant to the suit or proceeding, the provisions of section one hundred and thirty-two shall apply thereto.

148. If any such question relates to a matter not relevant to the suit or proceeding, except in so far as it affects the credit of the witness by injuring his character, the Court shall decide whether or not the witness shall be com-

Court to decide when question shall be asked and when witness compelled to answer.

pelled to answer it, and may, if it thinks fit, warn the witness that he is not obliged to answer it. In exercising its discretion, the Court shall have regard to the following considerations:—

(1). Such questions are proper if they are of such a nature that the truth of the imputation conveyed by them would seriously affect the opinion of the Court as to the credibility of the witness on the matter to which he testifies.

(2). Such questions are improper if the imputation which they convey relates to matters so remote in time, or of such a character, that the truth of the imputation would not affect, or would affect in a slight degree, the opinion of the Court as to the credibility of the witness on the matter to which he testifies.

(3). Such questions are improper if there is a great disproportion between the importance of the imputation made against the witness’s character and the importance of his evidence.

(4). The Court may, if it sees fit, draw, from the witnesses’ refusal to answer, the inference that the answer if given would be unfavourable.

149. No such question as is referred to in section one hundred and forty-eight ought to be asked, unless the person asking it has reasonable grounds for thinking that the imputation which it conveys is well-founded.

Question not to be asked without reasonable grounds.

Illustrations.

(a.) A barrister is instructed by an attorney or vakil that an important witness is a dacoit. This is a reasonable ground for asking the witness whether he is a dacoit.

(b.) A pleader is informed by a person in Court that an important witness is a dacoit. The informant on being questioned by the pleader gives satisfactory reasons for his statement. This is a reasonable ground for asking the witness whether he is a dacoit.

(c.) A witness, of whom nothing whatever is known, is asked at random whether he is a dacoit. There are here no reasonable grounds for the question.

(d.) A witness, of whom nothing whatever is known, being questioned as to his mode of life and means of living, gives unsatisfactory answers. This may be a reasonable ground for asking him if he is a dacoit.

150. If the Court is of opinion that any such question was asked without reasonable grounds, it may, if it was asked by any barrister, pleader, vakil or attorney, report the circumstances of the case to the High-Court or other authority to which such barrister, pleader, vakil or attorney is subject in the exercise of his profession.

Procedure of Court in case of question being asked without reasonable grounds.

151. The Court may forbid any questions or inquiries which it regards as indecent or scandalous, although such questions or inquiries may have some bearing on the question before the Court, unless they relate to facts in issue, or to matters necessary to be known in order to determine whether or not the facts in issue existed.

Indecent and scandalous questions.

152. The Court shall forbid any question which appears to it to be intended to insult or annoy, if it is wholly irrelevant to the subject-matter of the case, which, though proper in itself, appears to the Court needlessly offensive in form.

Questions intended to insult or annoy.

153. When a witness has been asked and has answered any question which is relevant to the inquiry only in so far as it tends to shake his credit by injuring his character, no evidence shall be given to contradict him; but if he answers falsely, he may afterwards be charged with giving false evidence.

Exception 1.—If a witness is asked whether he has been previously convicted of any crime and denies it, evidence may be given of his previous conviction.

Exception 2.—If a witness is asked any question tending to impeach his impartiality and answers it by denying the facts suggested, he may be contradicted.

Illustrations.

(a.) A claim against an underwriter is resisted on the ground of fraud.

The claimant is asked whether, in a former transaction, he had not made a fraudulent claim. He denies it.

Evidence is offered to show that he did make such a claim.

The evidence is inadmissible.

(b.) A witness is asked whether he was not dismissed from a situation for dishonesty. He denies it.

Evidence is offered to show that he was dismissed for dishonesty.

The evidence is not admissible.

(c.) A affirms that on a certain day he saw B at Lahore.

A is asked whether he himself was not on that day at Calcutta. He denies it.

Evidence is offered to show that A was on that day at Calcutta.

The evidence is admissible, not as contradicting A on a fact which affects his credit, but as contradicting the alleged fact that B was seen on the day in question in Lahore.

In each of these cases the witness might, if his denial was false, be charged with giving false evidence.

(d.) A is asked whether his family has not had a blood feud with the family of B against whom he gives evidence.

He denies it. He may be contradicted on the ground that the question tends to impeach his impartiality.

154. The Court may in its discretion permit the person who calls a witness to put any questions to him which might be put in cross-examination by the adverse party.

155. The credit of a witness may be impeached in the following ways by the adverse party, or, with the consent of the Court, by the party who calls him :—

(1.) By the evidence of persons who testify that they, from their knowledge of the witness, believe him to be unworthy of credit;

(2.) By proof that the witness has been bribed or has had the offer of a bribe, or has received any other corrupt inducement to give his evidence;

(3.) By proof of former statements inconsistent with any part of his evidence which is liable to be contradicted;

(4.) When a man is prosecuted for rape or an attempt to ravish, it may be shown that the prosecutrix was of generally immoral character.

Explanation.—A witness declaring another witness to be unworthy of credit may not, upon his examination-in-chief, give reasons for his belief, but he may be asked his reasons in cross-examination, and the answers which he gives cannot be contradicted, though, if they are false, he may afterwards be charged with giving false evidence.

Illustrations.

(a.) A sues B for the price of goods sold and delivered to B.

C says that he delivered the goods to B.

Evidence is offered to show that, on a previous occasion, he said that he had not delivered the goods to B.

The evidence is admissible.

(b.) A is indicted for the murder of B.

C says that B, when dying, declared that A had given B the wound of which he died.

Evidence is offered to show that, on a previous occasion, C said that the wound was not given by A or in his presence.

The evidence is admissible.

156. When a witness whom it is intended to corroborate gives evidence of any relevant fact, he may be questioned as to any other circumstances which he observed at or near to the time or place at which such relevant fact occurred, if the Court is of opinion that such circumstances, if proved, would corroborate the testimony of the witness as to the relevant fact which he testifies.

Illustration.

A, an accomplice, gives an account of a robbery in which he took part. He describes various incidents unconnected with the robbery which occurred on his way to and from the place where it was committed.

Independent evidence of these facts may be given in order to corroborate his evidence as to the robbery itself.

157. In order to corroborate the testimony of a witness, any former statement made by such witness relating to the same fact, at or about the time when the fact took place, or before any authority legally competent to investigate the fact, may be proved.

158. Whenever any statement, relevant under section thirty-two or thirty-three, is proved, all matters may be proved, either in order to contradict or to corroborate it, or in order to impeach or confirm the credit of the person by whom it was made, which might have been proved if that person had been called as a witness and had denied upon cross-examination the truth of the matter suggested.

159. A witness may, while under examination, refresh his memory by referring to any writing made by himself at the time of the transaction concerning

which he is questioned, or so soon afterwards that the Court considers it likely that the transaction was at that time fresh in his memory.

The witness may also refer to any such writing made by any other person, and read by the witness within the time aforesaid, if when he read it he knew it to be correct.

Whenever a witness may refresh his memory by reference to any document, When witness may use copy of document to refresh memory. he may, with the permission of the Court, refer to a copy of such document: Provided the Court be satisfied that there is sufficient reason for the non-production of the original.

An expert may refresh his memory by reference to professional treatises.

160. A witness may also testify to facts mentioned in any such document as is mentioned in section one hundred and fifty-nine, although he has no specific recollection of the facts themselves, if he is sure that the facts were correctly recorded in the document.

Illustration.

A book-keeper may testify to facts recorded by him in books regularly kept in the course of business, if he knows that the books were correctly kept, although he has forgotten the particular transactions entered.

161. Any writing referred to under the provisions of the two last preceding sections must be produced and shown to the adverse party if he requires it; such party may, if he pleases, cross-examine the witness thereupon.

162. A witness summoned to produce a document shall, if it is in his possession or power, bring it to Court, notwithstanding any objection which there may be to its production or to its admissibility. The validity of any such objection shall be decided on by the Court.

The Court, if it sees fit, may inspect the document, unless it refers to matters of State, or take other evidence to enable it to determine on its admissibility.

If for such a purpose it is necessary to cause any document to be translated, the Court may, if it thinks fit, direct the translator to keep the contents secret, unless the document is to be given in evidence: and if the interpreter disobeys such direction, he shall be held to have committed an offence under section one hundred and sixty-six of the Indian Penal Code.

163. When a party calls for a document which he has given the other party notice to produce, and such document is produced and inspected by the party calling for its production, he

is bound to give it as evidence if the party producing it requires him to do so.

164. When a party refuses to produce a document which he has had notice to produce, he cannot afterwards use the document as evidence without the consent of the other party or the order of the Court.

Illustration.

A sues B on an agreement and gives B notice to produce it. At the trial, A calls for the document and B refuses to produce it. A gives secondary evidence of its contents. B seeks to produce the document itself to contradict the secondary evidence given by A, or in order to show that the agreement is not stamped. He cannot do so.

165. The Judge may, in order to discover or to obtain proper proof of relevant facts, ask any question he pleases, in any form, at any time, of any witness, or of the parties, about any fact relevant or irrelevant; and may order the production of any document or thing: and neither the parties nor their agents shall be entitled to make any objection to any such question or order, nor, without the leave of the Court, to cross-examine any witness upon any answer given in reply to any such question:

Provided that the judgment must be based upon facts declared by this Act to be relevant, and duly proved.

Provided also that this section shall not authorise any Judge to compel any witness to answer any question, or to produce any document which such witness would be entitled to refuse to answer or produce under sections one hundred and twenty-one to one hundred and thirty-one both inclusive, if the question were asked or the document were called for by the adverse party; nor shall the Judge ask any question which it would be improper for any other person to ask under sections one hundred and forty-eight or one hundred and forty-nine; nor shall he dispense with primary evidence of any document, except in the cases hereinbefore excepted.

166. In cases tried by jury or with assessors, the jury or assessors may put any questions to the witnesses, through or by leave of the Judge, which the Judge himself might put and which he considers proper.

CHAPTER XI.—OF IMPROPER ADMISSION AND REJECTION OF EVIDENCE.

167. The improper admission or rejection of evidence shall not be ground of itself for a new trial or reversal of any decision in any case, if it shall appear to the Court, before which such objection is raised, that, independently of the evidence objected to and admitted, there was sufficient evidence to justify the decision, or that, if the rejected evidence had been received, it ought not to have varied the decision.

SCHEDULE.			SCHEDULE —continued.		
Number and year.	TITLE.	Extent of repeal.	Number and year.	TITLE.	Extent of repeal.
Stat. 26 Geo. III, c. 57.	For the further regulation of the trial of persons accused of certain offences committed in the East Indies; for repealing so much of an Act, made in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of his present Majesty (intituled, An Act for the better regulation and management of the affairs of the East India Company, and of the British possessions in India, and for establishing a court of judicature for the morespeedy and effectual trial of persons accused of offences committed in the East Indies), as requires the servants of the East India Company to deliver inventories of their estates and effects; for rendering the laws more effectual against persons unlawfully resorting to the East Indies; and for the more easy proof, in certain cases, of deeds and writings executed in Great Britain or India.	Section thirty-eight so far as it relates to Courts of Justice in the East Indies.	Stat. 14 & 15 Vic. c. 99.	To amend the Law of Evidence.	Section eleven and so much of section nineteen as relates to British India.
			Act XV of 1852	To amend the Law of Evidence.	So much as has not been heretofore repealed.
			Act XIX of 1853	To amend the Law of Evidence in the Civil Courts of the East India Company in the Bengal Presidency.	Section nineteen.
			Act II of 1855 ...	For the further improvement of the Law of Evidence.	So much as has not been heretofore repealed.
			Act XXV of 1861	For simplifying the Procedure of the Courts of Criminal Judicature not established by Royal Charter.	Section two hundred and thirty-seven.
			Act I of 1868 ...	The General Clauses Act, 1868.	Sections seven and eight.

H. S. CUNNINGHAM,
Offg. Secy. to the Council of the
Govr. Genl. for making Laws
and Regulations.

THE following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 28th February 1872, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in a month.

No. 2 of 1872.

A Bill to provide for the Extradition of Criminals and for the trial of offences in Native States.

WHEREAS various Courts have been established by the Governor General in Council beyond the limits of British India for the trial of offences committed by British subjects beyond such limits; and whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to such Courts, and to offences committed by British subjects, beyond the limits of British India, and to the extradition of criminals; It is enacted as follows:—

Short title. 1. This Act may be called "The Native Courts and Extradition Act, 1872":

Local extent. It extends to the whole of British India;

to all Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty without and beyond the Indian territories under the dominion of Her Majesty; and

to all European British subjects within the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty;

Commencement. And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

2. The enactments mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent specified in the third column thereof.

"Political Agent" defined. 3. In this Act the expression 'Political Agent' means and includes—

(1.) the principal officer representing the British Government in any Native State;

(2.) any officer in British territory appointed by the Governor General in Council to act as Political Agent for any place not forming part of the British territory.

'Native State' means, in reference to Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty, all States without and beyond the Indian territories under the dominion of Her Majesty; and, in reference to

European British subjects, it means the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty.

COURTS IN NATIVE STATES.

4. The Governor General in Council may establish Courts of Justice with criminal jurisdiction for the trial of offences committed by Native Indian subjects of Her Majesty in the territories of Native States and Princes in and adjacent to British India.

Power to establish Courts for trial of offences committed in Native States.

5. The establishment of such Courts shall be notified in the Gazette.

The notification shall state :

(1.) What powers the Court is to have.
(2.) What is to be the course of commitment, and of appeal and revision to which the proceedings and judgments of such Courts are to be subject ; and whether such Courts are in any, and, if so, in what, cases to report their proceedings to the Governor General in Council or to the Local Government for final orders.

(3.) What is to be the local area of the Court's jurisdiction within which they are to exercise the powers hereinafter described.

Every such notification shall have the force of law.

6. The Governor General in Council may also appoint any European British subject in any such State or territory to be a Justice of the Peace, and every such Justice of the Peace shall have all the powers conferred on Justices of the Peace by any law in force for the time being in British India. The Governor General in Council may direct to what Court having jurisdiction over European British subjects any such Justice of the Peace is to commit for trial.

7. All Courts heretofore established, and all Justices of the Peace heretofore appointed by the Governor General in Council in any such Foreign State as aforesaid, shall be deemed to be and to have been established and appointed, and to have had jurisdiction under the provisions of this Act.

8. The law relating to crimes and to criminal procedure in force in British India for the time being, shall extend to all British subjects European and Native, in the territories of Native States and Princes in and adjacent to British India.

9. The Courts hereinbefore referred to shall have the same jurisdiction to inquire into, try and determine all charges against British subjects, European or Native, charged with any offence against such laws, as Courts with the same powers would have in British India, subject to such rules as may be contained in the notification by which they are established or in any orders heretofore issued by the Governor General in Council.

Confirmation of existing Courts and Justices.

Extension of Criminal law of British India to British subjects in Native States.

Jurisdiction of Courts under Act.

INQUIRIES IN BRITISH INDIA INTO CRIMES COMMITTED BY BRITISH SUBJECTS IN NATIVE STATES.

10. All British subjects, European and Native, in the British territories, may be dealt with in respect of offences committed by them in Native States as if such offences had been committed in any place within the British territories in which any such subject may be or may be found.

Provided that no charge as to any such offence shall be enquired into unless the Political Agent for the territory in which the offence is said to have been committed certifies that, in his opinion, the charge is one which ought to be enquired into.

11. All such proceedings shall be taken by officers in British territory for compelling the appearance of such persons before the British officers having jurisdiction in the Native territory in which the alleged offences were committed as might be had in British territory for compelling the appearance in one district of a person charged with committing an offence in another district :

Provided that any proceedings taken against any person under section ten which would be a bar to subsequent proceedings against such person for the same offence, if the offence had been committed in British territory, shall be a bar against further proceedings against him in respect of the same offence in Native territory under this section :

Provided, also, that the Political Agent may give over any such person being a Native Indian subject of Her Majesty to be tried by the ordinary Courts of the territory in which the offence was committed, if he is generally or specially directed to do so by the Governor General in Council, or by the Governors in Council of Madras and Bombay respectively.

12. Whenever any such offence as is referred to in section ten is being inquired into or tried, the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, direct that copies of depositions taken or exhibits produced in a State in which such offence is alleged to have been committed, or exhibits filed before a competent judicial officer of such State, shall be received as evidence by the Court holding such inquiry or trial, as though made or produced before such Court.

Power to direct copies of depositions and exhibits to be received in evidence.

EXTRADITION.

13. When an offence has been committed or is supposed to have been committed in any such State against the law of such State by a person not being a European British subject, and such person escapes into, or is in British territory, the Political Agent may issue a warrant for his arrest and delivery at a place in such State, and to an officer of such State to be named in the warrant,

Arrest and removal of offenders in Foreign States not being British subjects escaping into British territory.

if he thinks that the charge is one which ought to be enquired into,

and if the act said to have been done would, if done in British India, have constituted an offence against any of the sections of the Indian Penal Code mentioned in the second schedule hereto,

or under any other section which may, from time to time, be specified by the Governor General in Council by a notification in the Gazette.

The warrant may be directed to the Magistrate of any district in which the accused person is believed to be, and shall be executed in the manner provided in the Code of Criminal Procedure; and the accused person, when arrested, shall be forwarded to the place and officer named in the warrant.

Power to make rules.

14. The Governor General in Council may make, and may from time to time alter, rules to provide for—

(1) the confinement, diet and prison discipline of British subjects, European or Native, imprisoned by Political Agents under this Act;

(2) the removal of accused persons under this Act, and their control and maintenance until such time as they are handed over to the authorities of the State in which the offence is alleged to have been committed;

(3) and generally to carry out the purposes of this Act.

SCHEDULE I.

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
26 Geo. III, C. 57.	An Act for the further Regulation of the trial of persons accused of certain offences committed in the East Indies; for repealing so much of an Act made in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of his present Majesty (intituled "An Act for the better Regulation and Management of the Affairs of the East India Company, and of the British Possessions in India, and for establishing a Court of Judicature for the more speedy and effectual trial of persons accused of offences committed in the East Indies"), as requires the Servants of the East India Company to deliver Inventories of their Estates and Effects; for rendering the Laws more effectual against persons unlawfully resorting to the East Indies; and for the more easy proof, in certain cases, of Deeds and Writings executed in Great Britain or India.	Section 29.
33 Geo. III, C. 52.	An Act for continuing in the East India Company, for a further term, the possession of the British Territories in India, together with their exclusive Trade, under certain limitations; for establishing further Regulations for the government of the said Territories and the better Administration of Justice within the same; for appropriating to certain uses the Revenues and Profits of the said Company; and for making provision for the good order and government of the Towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.	Section 67.
Act I of 1840.	An Act to provide more effectually for the punishment of offences committed in Foreign States.	The whole.
Act VII of 1864.	An Act for the apprehension within the territories under the Government of the East India Company, of persons charged with the commission of heinous offences beyond the limits of the said territories, and for delivering them up to justice, and to provide for the execution of warrants in places out of the jurisdiction of the authorities issuing them.	So much as is unrepealed.

SCHEDULE II.

SECTIONS OF THE INDIAN PENAL CODE REFERRED TO IN SECTION 12.

Sections 230 to 263, both inclusive; sections 299 to 304, both inclusive; sections 307, 310 and 311; sections 312 to 317, both inclusive; sections 323 to 333, both inclusive; sections 347 and 348; sections 360 to 373, both inclusive; sections 375 to 377, both inclusive; sections 378 to 414, both inclusive; sections 435 to 440, both inclusive; sections 443 to 446, both inclusive; sections 464 to 468, both inclusive; sections 471 to 477, both inclusive.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to throw the existing law as to offences committed in foreign territory into a more compact and convenient form; to provide in a distinct manner for the establishment of Courts in Native States for the trial of British subjects; and to lay down the conditions under which Extradition can be enforced.

J. F. STEPHEN.

H. S. CUNNINGHAM,

*Offg. Secy. to the Council of the
Govr. Genl. for making Laws
and Regulations.*

THE following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 28th February 1872, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in a month:—

No. 3 of 1872.

A Bill to amend Act XXIV of 1867.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Act XXIV of 1867; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

1. In section three of Act XXIV of 1867, after the words "Presidency of Bengal includes the territories which are or shall for the time being be respectively under the Governments of the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, and under the administrations of the Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, and British Burmah," the following shall be read:—

Amendment of section 3 of Act XXIV of 1867.

"and such other places within the territories of Native States and Princes in alliance with Her Majesty as shall be from time to time declared by the Governor General in Council by notification in the Gazette to form part of the Presidency of Bengal."

2. After section 52 of the said Act, the following shall be read:—

Amendment of section 52 of said Act.

"*Explanation.*—When an Administrator General, representing or having taken out letters of administration to an estate, pays, sets aside in account, or otherwise deals with any of assets of such estate, at the request of an Executor or Administrator of such estate not in British India,

or, having declared a dividend or payment in full of the debts due by any estate which he represents, sets aside the funds to meet such

dividend or payment in full on account of the creditors,

or, after payment of the debts due by any such estate, sets aside any of the assets of such estate to the account of a person entitled to a share in or legacy payable out of such estate,

there shall be and shall be deemed to have been a 'distribution' of the assets so paid, set aside or dealt with, within the meaning of this section, and of section 27 of Act VIII of 1855."

Act to be read as part
of Act XXIV of 1867.

3. This Act shall be read as part of the said Act XXIV of 1867.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to enable the Governor General in Council to extend the Administrator General's Act, 1867, to places in Native Indian States in which, owing to the existence of a considerable European community, it is desirable that the Administrator General should be able to act. This has been done by providing that the "Presidency of Bengal" shall, for the purpose of the Act, include such places in Native States as the Governor General shall, by notification in the Gazette, declare to belong to it.

The occasion has also been taken to clear up some uncertainty which at present exists as to the meaning of the word "distribution" in section 52.

J. F. STEPHEN.

The 7th February 1872.

H. S. CUNNINGHAM,
Offg. Secy. to the Council of the
Govr. Genl. for making Laws
and Regulations.

Government of Bengal.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Act of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in Council received the assent of His Honor on the 1st February 1872, and having been assented to by His Excellency the Governor General on the 7th March 1872, is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. I of 1872.

An Act to extend the borrowing powers of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, and to provide for the repayment of municipal debt.

WHEREAS it is expedient to increase the amount which the Justices are authorized to borrow, by way of debentures or otherwise, under the provisions of Section 9 of Act IX of 1867, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, and whereas it is expedient to provide for the repayment of municipal debentures and loans; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. In the said section, for the words "sum of fifty-five lakhs of rupees," wherever such words occur, shall be substituted the words "sum of eighty-five lakhs of rupees;" and the said section shall be hereafter read and construed as if the words hereby directed to be substituted were inserted in place of the words for which they are hereby directed to be substituted.

2. So soon as the aggregate sums from time to time borrowed by the Justices by way of debenture or otherwise, exclusive of any sums now due by them to the Secretary of State for India in Council, shall amount to the said sum of eighty-five lakhs of rupees, the borrowing powers of the Justices shall thereupon cease and determine, save so far as they are hereinafter expressly reserved.

3. The Justices shall be bound to set aside yearly out of their annual income, before making any disbursements in respect thereof, a sum of not less than two per cent. on the total sum borrowed by the Justices, exclusive of the sum now due by them to the Secretary of State for India in Council, and shall appropriate the same, so far as it is required or will extend, to repay the amount (if any) of such loans or debentures issued by them as shall fall due in the course of the year. And they shall invest the surplus (if any) of the said sum after repayment as aforesaid; or in case there has not been any amount due or paid in respect of such loans or debentures during the year, then they shall invest the whole of the said sum; in Government securities or in any securities guaranteed by Government or in Calcutta Municipal debentures in the names of the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Revenue Department and the Accountant-General of the Government of Bengal, respectively for the time being, to be by them held as Trustees for the purpose of repaying at due date from time to time the several loans contracted or debentures issued by the Justices. And all moneys and securities now held by any Trustees appointed by the said Justices for the purpose of paying off any portion of the said fifty-five lakhs shall be forthwith transferred to the Trustees under this Act, and invested in their names and held by them upon the trusts hereinbefore declared. All interest accruing due to the Trustees shall also from time to time be invested by them in like manner and held upon the like trust.

4. It shall be the duty of the Trustees from time to time, whenever any loans or debentures shall fall due by the Justices, to realize the whole or a sufficient portion of the securities held by them as aforesaid, and appropriate the sale proceeds thereof, so far as the same will extend, to satisfy such loans or debentures. In case any balance in respect of such loans or debentures so falling due as aforesaid shall remain unsatisfied after appropriation thereto of the sale proceeds of the whole of such securities, then the Justices may, for the purpose of paying such unsatisfied balance, issue new debentures in manner as is provided by Act VI of 1863, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, section 93, clause 3, or otherwise contract new loans for any sum not exceeding such amount as may be necessary for the purpose aforesaid.

5. The Trustees shall at the end of every year submit a statement to the Justices showing the amount which has been invested during the year under the third section of this Act, and setting forth the date of the last investment made previous thereto, and also the aggregate

amount of the securities then in their hands, and the aggregate amount which has up to the date thereof been paid off in respect of the said debentures and loans. Such statement shall be laid before the Justices and published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

6. This Act shall be read with and as part of Act VI of 1863, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, and of the said Act IX of 1867.

HERBERT COWELL,
Aest. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.
Legislative Department.

THE following Act of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal in Council received the assent of His Honor on the 13th February 1872, and having been assented to by His Excellency the Governor General on the 12th March 1872, is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. II OF 1872.

An Act to amend the law for the registration of Jute Warehouses and to provide for the establishment of an efficient Fire-brigade.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend so much of Act VI of 1866, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, as provides for the registering and licensing of jute warehouses; and whereas it is expedient to provide for the organization and maintenance of a Fire-brigade; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called "The Jute Warehouse and Fire-brigade Act, 1872."

Short title.

It extends to the whole of the town of Calcutta, and to such portions of the Suburbs thereof as are for the time being subject to the operation of Act II of 1866, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, and also to the Municipality of Howrah. And it shall commence and take effect, except in the Municipality of Howrah, immediately upon the passing thereof. In the said Municipality it shall commence and take effect from such date as the Lieutenant-Governor may direct by notification published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

2. The words mentioned in this section shall for the purposes of this Act have the meanings herein assigned to them, except when from the context a contrary intention appears.

"Jute" and "Cotton" mean respectively "Jute" and "Cotton" which have not been pressed or screwed as if for shipment.

"Person" includes a firm and a Hindu undivided family.

"Insurance Company" means any Association or person who may carry on the business of fire insurance, whether such Association be incorporated or not, and the agent or agents of such Association or person.

"Magistrate" includes a Justice of the Peace for Calcutta, and any person exercising all or any of the powers of a Magistrate.

"Jute Warehouse" means any warehouse, store, depôt, yard, godown or other place used for the storing, keeping, pressing or depositing of jute or cotton, or other substance for the time being subject to the operation of this Act.

3. From and after the 31st July next after the passing of this Act, sections 38, 39, 40, and 41, of Act VI of 1866, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, are hereby repealed, but such repeal shall not affect any registration made, or any act or offence done or committed, or any penalty or liability incurred under the said sections.

PART II.

JUTE WAREHOUSES.

4. No jute warehouse, existing at the date of the commencement of this Act within the limits of its operation, shall be used after the 31st July next following such date for the storing, keeping, pressing, or depositing of jute or cotton, unless the owner or occupier thereof shall have previously obtained a license under this Act for such use.

5. As soon as may be after the passing of this Act the Justices at a special meeting shall appoint from their own number a special committee, consisting of seven members, one of whom must be the Chairman of the Justices, whose duty it shall be to visit, inspect, and report on every jute warehouse existing within the town of Calcutta. And the special committee shall report before the 15th day of the said month of July to the Justices whether a license can be granted to all or any such warehouses without risk to life and property in the neighbourhood thereof respectively. No jute warehouse shall be reported upon by the special committee until it shall have been visited by a quorum of not less than three members of the special committee. The Justices at a special meeting may award such fee as they may think fit to each member of the special committee, not being a salaried member of the corporation of Justices.

6. On receiving the report of the committee it shall be within the discretion of the Justices at a special meeting to grant or refuse a license for any jute warehouse mentioned in the said report. Provided that if in the opinion of the Justices the said jute warehouse may be rendered fit for use without risk to life or property in the neighbourhood thereof the Justices shall certify to the owner and occupier thereof the conditions and restrictions under which the said jute warehouse may in their opinion be so rendered fit for use, and upon the said owner or occupier complying with the terms of such conditions and restrictions to the satisfaction of the Justices at a special meeting they shall grant to him a license in respect thereof. Every license granted under this section shall be subject to the payment of an annual fee to be imposed and

paid in manner as in the next succeeding section is directed, and to such other of the conditions mentioned therein as the Justices may think fit.

7. Any person proposing to establish a new jute warehouse within the town of Calcutta shall send to the Justices a plan of the warehouse so proposed to be established, and it shall be within the discretion of the Justices at a special meeting to grant or refuse a license to establish the same.

Every license for a jute warehouse granted under this section shall be subject to the following conditions, viz.:—

(1.) That no loose jute, jute rejections or cuttings, or cotton, shall be stored or screwed, or pressed or combed or dried, save within a building, the walls of which shall be of burnt bricks or of stone or of iron, and all the roof of which, including the beams on which such roof rests, shall be of iron, or of masonry or of tiles;

(2.) That such jute warehouse and the buildings therein shall be supplied with solid doors or gates which can be securely closed;

(3.) That no portion of such jute warehouse shall be used as a residence, and no artificial light or lucifer matches shall be introduced therein, and that no person shall smoke therein;

(4.) That such jute warehouse shall be at any time open to inspection;

(5.) That the engines and furnaces used in such jute warehouse shall be placed as may be considered necessary for safety by the Justices;

(6.) That an annual fee, as the Justices at a special meeting may think fit, shall be imposed in respect thereof at one of the following rates, viz.:—

Rupees	...	1,000
"	...	750
"	...	500
"	...	250

and shall be paid in such instalments as the Justices may direct.

In fixing the amount of fee to be paid in respect of any jute warehouse, the Justices at such special meeting shall have regard to the annual value thereof as it is for the time being assessed to the payment of municipal taxes, to the size and position of the jute warehouse, to the number and excellence of the pressing machines erected in such jute warehouse, and to the probable income derived from such jute warehouse by its occupier or owner.

(7.) Such other special conditions as the Justices may, on consideration of the special circumstances of such jute warehouse, deem necessary to prevent risk to life and property in the neighbourhood.

8. The Justices shall appoint suitable officers for the inspection of jute warehouses within the town of Calcutta; and it shall be lawful for any officer so appointed, and for any superintendent or inspector of police within the said town, to enter at any time into any jute warehouse, where jute or cotton may be kept, and to inspect the same.

9. It shall be in the discretion of the Justices at a special meeting to cancel, or to suspend for such time as they shall think fit, the license of any jute warehouse in respect of which any one or more of the conditions under which such license has been granted shall appear to them to have been broken.

10. In regard to any jute warehouse situated or used or proposed to be established or used out of the town of Calcutta and within the limits of the operation of this Act, the powers and duties conferred and imposed by this Part, and by every section thereof upon the Justices, or the Justices at a special meeting, shall be exercised and discharged by the Municipal Commissioners, or the Municipal Commissioners at a meeting respectively within whose jurisdiction such jute warehouse is situated. The annual fee in respect of any license for a jute warehouse granted by the said Municipal Commissioners may be at the rate of Rs. 150, or at any one of the rates mentioned in section 7, clause 6.

Penalties.

11. Any person who shall after the 31st day of the said July without a license under this Act use any jute warehouse, for keeping or depositing jute or cotton, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees for each day during which he may use or continue to use such jute warehouse as aforesaid.

12. Any person who shall without a license use any jute warehouse, for keeping or depositing jute or cotton established after the commencement of this Act shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees, and to a further penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which such jute warehouse is used for keeping or depositing jute or cotton without a license.

13. Any person who shall after the 31st day of the said July use a jute warehouse for the keeping or depositing of jute or cotton after the Justices or Municipal Commissioners shall have refused or cancelled a license in respect thereof, or during the time for which such license shall have been suspended, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees, and to a further penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees for every day during which any such jute warehouse may be so used as aforesaid.

14. Whoever in contravention of the license shall introduce or use in any jute warehouse, in which jute or cotton is kept or deposited, any fire or lucifer matches or shall smoke therein, and whoever shall violate any of the conditions or restrictions under which the said license is granted, shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for any one such offence.

PART III.

FIRE-BRIGADE.

15. Within six months from the date of the passing of this Act the Justices shall organize and thereafter maintain an efficient fire-brigade for the town and suburbs of Calcutta.

All existing public fire-engines, with the establishments and buildings thereto belonging, except those belonging to the Military Department or to the Port Commissioners incorporated under Act V of 1870, shall be transferred to the fire-brigade to be established under this Act. The Justices shall have power to appoint and remove any members or officers of the fire-brigade; and they shall furnish the fire-brigade with all such steam or other fire-engines, horses, oxen, accoutrements, tools, and implements, as may be necessary for the complete equipment of the force, or conducive to the efficient performance of their duties.

16. The Justices at a special meeting may frame bye-laws in respect of the following subjects:—

- (1.) Giving of gratuities to persons who have given notice of fires.
- (2.) Awarding gratuities by way of a gross sum or annual payment to be from time to time awarded to any member of the fire-brigade or other person specially deserving of reward.
- (3.) For the training, discipline, and good conduct of the members of the force; not being members of the Calcutta and Suburban Police Force.
- (4.) For the speedy attendance of such members with engines and all necessary implements on the occasion of any alarm of fire.
- (5.) Imposing and summarily realizing a fine not exceeding one week's wages from any member of the brigade who may infringe these bye-laws.
- (6.) And generally for the maintenance of the fire-brigade in a due state of efficiency.

17. On the occasion of a fire, the chief or other officer in charge of the fire-brigade on the spot may remove, or may order any member of the brigade to remove any persons whose presence shall interfere with the due operation of the brigade; and generally, he may take any measures which may appear necessary for the preservation of life and property; and he shall have power by himself or by his men to break into or through or pull down any premises for the purpose of putting an end to the fire, doing as little damage as possible; and he may also cause the mains and pipes of any district to be shut off so as to give greater pressure of water in the place where the fire has occurred. He may also call on the officer in charge of the Port Commissioners' fire-engine to render such assistance as may be possible in the case of any fire occurring near the river bank. The chief officer on the spot in charge of the brigade may verbally nominate and depute one or more officers of the brigade to act at a distance, and such officer or officers shall have for the time being the like powers as the chief officer himself possesses under this section.

Police officers of all grades shall be authorized to aid the fire-brigade in the execution of its duties. They may close any street in or near which a fire is burning, and they may, of their own motion or on the request of the chief or other officer of the fire-brigade, remove any persons who interfere by their presence with the operations of the fire brigade.

Any damage done by the fire-brigade in the due execution of their duties shall be deemed to be damage by fire within the meaning of any policy of insurance of property in Calcutta or the suburbs against fire.

But nothing in this section shall exempt any officer of the police or of the fire-brigade from liability to damages on account of any acts done by him without reasonable cause.

18. In the case of any fire occurring in Calcutta or the suburbs the chief officer of the fire-brigade shall ascertain the facts as to the origin and cause of such fire and shall make a report thereon to the Magistrate having jurisdiction in the place in which such fire shall have occurred, and the said Magistrate, in any case where he may see fit, shall summon witnesses and take evidence in order to the further ascertainment of such facts.

LICENSES AND PENALTIES.

19. No person shall let off rockets or send up fire-balloons in the town or suburbs of Calcutta without a license from the Commissioner of Police, for which license a fee of ten rupees shall be payable.

20. No person shall sell or manufacture fireworks in the town or suburbs of Calcutta without a license from the Commissioner of Police, for which a yearly fee of ten Rupees shall be payable in advance.

21. Whoever shall let off rockets or send up fire-balloons in the town or suburbs of Calcutta without a license as aforesaid shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for any one such offence.

22. Whoever shall sell or manufacture fireworks in the town or suburbs of Calcutta without a license as aforesaid shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees.

23. The Commissioner may at his discretion, and after thirty days' notice, withdraw or suspend any license granted by him under this Act.

24. In the event of any rockets being let off, or fire-balloons sent up within the precincts of any private premises or compound within the town or suburbs of Calcutta, without the express permission in writing of the Commissioner of Police, the occupier, or owner, or person under whose immediate control the

said premises or compound is, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, unless he can prove who the person having committed the offence is, and that the offence was committed without his knowledge.

PART IV.

EXPENSES AND FUNDS.

25. The Justices and Municipal Commissioners respectively shall apply the moneys derived from the fees and penalties levied under this Act within their respective jurisdictions in payment of all expenses incurred by them respectively in or about the inspection and superintendence of jute warehouses, and the granting of licenses in respect thereof. In the case of Calcutta and the suburbs, the balance of such monies after payment of the said expenses shall be paid to the credit of an account in the books of the Justices to be called the fire-brigade account.

26. Every Insurance Company that insures from fire any property within the town and suburbs of Calcutta shall pay annually to the Justices, by way of contribution towards the expenses of the said fire-brigade, a sum at the rate of half a rupee for every ten thousand rupees on the gross amount insured by it in respect of such property. All sums paid to the Justices under this section shall be credited to the fire-brigade fund. The said payments shall be made quarterly in advance, on such dates as the Justices may appoint: and arrears on account of these payments shall be realizable as if they were arrears of rates due to the Justices, and all the provisions of Act VI of 1863 (passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council) and of any Act amending the same shall be applicable so far as the circumstances will permit to the recovery of moneys due under this section.

27. For the purpose of ascertaining the amount to be contributed by every such Insurance Company as aforesaid, every Insurance Company insuring property from fire within the town and suburbs of Calcutta shall, on the 30th day of June 1872, and on every succeeding 30th day of June, or on such other days as the Justices may appoint, make a return to the said Justices, in such form as they may require, of the gross amount insured by it in respect of property within the said town and suburbs. At the foot of every such return shall be appended a certificate by the Secretary or chief officer or manager of such Insurance Company in Calcutta, stating that to the best of his knowledge and belief the return contains a true and faithful account of the sums insured by the Company to which he belongs in respect of such property. Such Secretary or chief officer or manager shall allow either the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman or the Secretary to the Justices to inspect at any time during the hours of business any books and papers that will enable him to ascertain the correctness of the return; and every Secretary or chief officer or manager as aforesaid failing to comply with the requisition of this section in respect of such inspection shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding fifty

rupees for each offence. The Justices on receiving the report of such inspection may alter the return accordingly.

The return made in the June of one year, or such return as altered on inspection by the Justices, shall be the basis of the contributions for the year beginning on the first day of January next succeeding.

28. If any Insurance Company makes default in making such returns to the Justices as are required by this Act, the said Company or Secretary or chief officer or manager thereof shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for every day during which it is so in default.

29. The cost of all establishments and plant hired, or purchased, and of all other charges under Part III of this Act, shall be paid from the fire-brigade fund. The full amount of such charges over and above the moneys which may accrue to the fire-brigade fund under sections 25 and 26 of this Act, shall be contributed by the Justices, and by the Commissioners of the suburbs, in the following proportions, namely,—by the Justices, seven-tenths; by the said Commissioners, three-tenths. At the end of each quarter of a year, the Justices shall certify to the said Commissioners the total cost of the fire-brigade for such year, the money which may have accrued under sections 25 and 26 of this Act, and the precise sum which must be paid by each body charged with the cost of the Calcutta fire-brigade under this Act. On the receipt of such certificate, the said Commissioners shall pay the sum certified against them by the Justices: provided that in no case shall the three-tenths payable by the said Commissioners in any year after the first year of the establishment of the fire-brigade exceed the sum of ten thousand rupees.

PART V.

MISCELLANEOUS.

30. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, on the recommendation of the Justices passed by resolution, to declare that any other fibre or any commodity which is stored or deposited in warehouses besides jute or cotton shall be warehoused and kept subject to the provisions of Part II of this Act. When such declaration shall have been made in the *Calcutta Gazette*, this Act shall be read as if the name or names of the said fibre or commodity had been printed in addition to the words "jute" or "cotton" in the several sections of Part II wherein the said words "jute" or "cotton" may occur.

31. The Justices and Municipal Commissioners respectively shall make a report to the Lieutenant-Governor as soon as conveniently may be after the 31st July next, showing how the provisions of this Act have been carried out, and specifying the jute warehouses in respect of which licenses have been granted. Such reports shall be forthwith published in the *Calcutta Gazette*. And

thereafter the Justices and Municipal Commissioners shall make a like report once a year at such time as the Lieutenant-Governor shall direct.

32. Any person committing any offence in respect of which a penalty is provided by section 14 or section 24 of this Act may, if his name and address be unknown, be arrested by any officer to be by the Justices or the Municipal Commissioners within their respective jurisdictions thereunto appointed, and by such officer or any person by him thereunto authorized, or by any officer of police, forthwith conveyed before some Magistrate having jurisdiction in the place in which such offence shall have been committed, or shall be taken to the nearest police station within the said jurisdiction in order that such person may be detained until he can be brought before a Magistrate, or until he shall enter into recognizance with or without sureties, for his appearance before a Magistrate.

33. Whenever such person shall be taken to a police station, the officer in charge of such station shall, as soon as conveniently may be, cause him to be conveyed before some Magistrate having jurisdiction in the matter.

34. Whenever any person shall be charged with the commission of any offence under this Act before a Magistrate, such Magistrate may forthwith hear and summarily determine the charge of such offence. Any thing made punishable by this Act shall be deemed to be an offence within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, and without the limits of the town of Calcutta, shall be dealt with, save as herein otherwise provided, under the provisions of chapter XV of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

35. This Act so far as it relates to the town of Calcutta shall be read with, and taken as part of the said Act VI of 1863, and the subsequent Acts amending the same; and so far as it relates to the suburbs of Calcutta, or to the Municipality of Howrah, it shall be read with and taken as part of Act III of 1864, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, and of the subsequent Acts amending the same.

HERBERT COWELL,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

THE following Bill was read in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 20th January 1872, and was referred to a Select Committee who are to report thereon after the 24th February next:—

THE BENGAL MUNICIPALITIES BILL, 1872.

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A Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to Municipalities.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend and consolidate the law relating to Municipalities within the territories subject to the

Preamble. government of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and to make better provision for the self-government of towns and places within the said territories, for the maintenance of police, for the conservancy and improvement of such towns and places, for the diffusion of education therein, and for other objects of utility calculated to promote the health, comfort, or convenience of the inhabitants of the said towns; It is enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as the "Bengal Municipalities Act, 1872."

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

Divisions of Act. 2. This Act shall be divided into thirteen several heads or parts:—

the *first* relating to preliminary matters;

the *second* relating to municipal authorities;

the *third* relating to municipal taxation;

the *fourth* relating to the mode of recovery of municipal taxes;

the *fifth* relating to the municipal fund and its application.

the *sixth* relating to the registration of births and deaths;

the *seventh* relating to the municipal police;

the *eighth* relating to the intervention by Government in municipal affairs.

the *ninth* relating to various municipal regulations for conservancy and otherwise;

the *tenth* relating to municipal markets;

the *eleventh* relating to the jurisdiction of Commissioners in municipal and other cases;

the *twelfth* relating to third class municipalities;

the *thirteenth* relating to miscellaneous matters.

3. The following words and expressions in this Act shall have the several meanings hereby assigned to them, except where a different intention shall appear from the context, (that is to say)—

“Magistrate of the district” means the chief officer charged with the executive administration of a district in criminal matters by whatsoever designation such officer is called.

“Magistrate” means the officer exercising all or any of the powers of a Magistrate, and charged with the immediate executive administration in criminal matters in any sub-division of a district, within which any place to which this Act may be extended may be situated, by whatsoever designation such officer is called. In respect to any such place which is not situated within a sub-division of a district, the powers by this Act conferred on the Magistrate may be exercised by the Magistrate of the district or by a Joint-Magistrate.

“Sub-divisional officer” means the officer in executive charge of a sub-divisional district.

“Municipality” means any place to which this Act or part thereof shall have been extended. A Municipality created under this Act shall be distinguished as a first class Municipality, or as a second class Municipality, in manner as in the next succeeding section is provided. Any place to

which Part XII of this Act shall have been extended shall be deemed to be a third class Municipality.

“The Commissioners” means the persons appointed or elected by the rate-payers to conduct the affairs of any Municipality under this Act, and shall include ex-officio Commissioners under this Act.

“House.” “House” includes any hut, shop, or warehouse.

“Place” includes any town, village, hamlet, suburb, bazaar, station, or tract of country.

“Land.” “Land” includes fields, plantations, and gardens.

“Bazaar” includes any place of trade where there is a collection of shops or warehouses, and any place where a market is held.

“Road” means any road, street, square, court, alley or passage, whether a thoroughfare or not, over which the public have a right of way, together with such land (not being private property) whether covered or not by any pavement, verandah, or other erection or structure, as may be between the roadway and the main wall of any house or houses adjacent thereto; and also the roadway over any public bridge or causeway within the place; and the expression “in or near any road” designates any site within the place. Provided that nothing in this section shall be taken to interfere with any easement enjoyed by any person in respect of such land at the date of the passing of this Act.

“Owner” means the person for the time being receiving the rent of the land or premises, whether paid in money or in kind, or in charge of the thing in connection with which the word is used, whether on his own account or as agent or trustee for any other person, or who would so receive the rent if such land or premises were let to a tenant. Provided that no person receiving the rent of land or premises as agent for another person shall be liable to make any outlay by this Act required to be made by the owner of such and or premises in excess of the amount of the funds, or of the value of the produce belonging to the owner which he may have in his possession; nor shall he be subject to any penalty if he can prove that he has made the outlay required to the extent of such funds.

“Official year” means the year beginning on the first day of April, or such other date as may hereafter be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

4. All the provisions of this Act, except those contained in Part XII, shall have effect in any place not being within the limits of the town of Calcutta and of the southern portion of Hastings as defined by Act V of 1868 (passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council), to which the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may extend the same, and from such date as may by him be specified

by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*. Provided that every such notification shall specify such provisions of Parts IX and X of this Act as are thereby extended to such place, and all provisions contained in the two last mentioned parts as are not specially mentioned in the said notification shall be deemed to be of no force or effect whatever in the place to which such notification applies. From and after the date mentioned in the said notification such place shall be deemed and taken to be created a Municipality for the purposes of this Act; and it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to define the limits of such Municipality, and from time to time to alter or amend such definition, and the Lieutenant-Governor shall declare at the time of extending the said Act to such place, whether the same shall, for the purposes of this Act, be a first class or a second class Municipality, and may at any time thereafter by notification alter the class. The Lieutenant-Governor may further, from time to time, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, declare to be united for the purposes of this Act, any number of towns or villages or parts thereof; provided that no portion of this Act shall be extended to any village inhabited by persons more than one-half of whom may be employed in agriculture only, or dependent for support on lands so employed, or habitually exercising trades and occupations only for the use of persons so employed, except the provisions of Parts XII and XIII of this Act. All the provisions of Parts XII and XIII of this Act shall have effect in any place to which the same may be extended by the Lieutenant-Governor or by any officer empowered in that regard under Section 202 of this Act.

5. From and after the creation of any Municipality under the provisions of the next preceding section, the provisions of the Acts named in Schedule (A) hereto annexed shall cease to have effect therein, except as to any assessment made, or as to any act done, or as to any liability incurred, or as to any money due, or as to any proceedings theretofore commenced. Provided that the repeal by this Act of any enactment shall not affect any Act in which such enactment has been applied or referred to. And all references made to any of the Acts named in the said schedule in subsequent Acts, orders or contracts, shall be read, so far as the context will allow, as if made to this Act.

6. All lands, buildings, works, and hereditaments, utensils, materials, books, plans, maps, papers, effects, securities, and monies whether derived under the Acts mentioned in Schedule (A) appended to this Act, and other property, movable and immovable, of what nature or kind soever, and all interest therein, whether vested, contingent, or in remainder which shall, on the date on which this Act shall take effect in such town, be vested in, or held in trust for, the Commissioners or Committee appointed under any of the said Acts, who shall hereafter in this Act be designated the late Commissioners, or which would have been vested in, or held in trust for, such Commissioners but for the passing of this Act; and all such estate and interest of and in the same respectively as shall then be, or would have been in, or in trust for, the said late Commissioners or any of them, with all rights of way and other rights

and easements now used and enjoyed by the said Commissioners shall, on and from the date when this Act comes into operation in such town, be vested in the Commissioners under this Act and their successors; and all persons who shall then owe any money to the late Commissioners, or to any person on their behalf, shall pay the same to the Commissioners under this Act, or as they shall direct: and all monies which shall be then due, and owing by, or recoverable from, the late Commissioners, shall be paid by, or be recoverable from, the Commissioners; and all contracts, agreements, mortgages, bonds, covenants, and securities made or entered into before this Act comes into operation to, with, or in favor of, or by, or for, the said late Commissioners, or any of them, or any person on behalf of such late Commissioners; and all rights of action and suit arising out of contract or otherwise—shall take effect, and may be proceeded on and enforced, as far as circumstances will admit, in favor of, by, against, and with reference to the Commissioners under this Act in such manner as the same would have taken effect, and might have been proceeded on and enforced in favor of, by, against, and with reference to the said late Commissioners, or any of them, if this Act had not been passed.

7. No action, suit, prosecution, or other proceeding whatsoever, commenced or carried on either by or against the late Commissioners previously to the coming into operation of this Act, shall abate, or be discontinued, or prejudicially affected by this Act, but shall continue and take effect both in favor of and against the Commissioners, in the same manner in all respects as the same would have continued and taken effect in relation to the late Commissioners, or any of them, if this Act had not been passed: and all decrees and orders made, and all fines and penalties imposed and incurred, respectively, previously to the coming into operation of this Act, shall and may be enforced, levied, recovered, and proceeded for, and all administrative proceedings commenced previously to the coming into operation of this Act shall and may be continued, proceeded with, and completed in such or the like manner as if this Act had not been passed, the Commissioners under this Act being, in reference to the matters aforesaid, in all respects substituted for the late Commissioners.

PART II.—MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES.

Chapter 1.

Municipal Commissioners.

8. In any Municipality created under Part I of this Act, the Lieutenant-Governor shall, if the same shall have been declared by him to be a first class Municipality, and the said Lieutenant-Governor or any officer whom the Lieutenant-Governor may authorize in that behalf shall, if the same shall have been declared by the said Lieutenant-Governor to be a second class Municipality, from time to time appoint or cause to be elected, in manner as hereinafter provided, not more than seven and not less than three persons to be Commissioners for carrying out in such Municipality the purposes of this Act.

9. No person shall be appointed a Commissioner or a Member of a Ward Committee under this Act in any Municipality, who does not either reside or hold land or buildings therein or within five miles from any part of the limits thereof: provided also that when the mode of municipal taxation to be adopted therein shall have once been determined, no person shall be appointed therein a Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee who does not pay municipal taxes to the Commissioners thereof. Subject to the provisions of Section 12 every person so appointed shall continue in office three years, or until his successor shall have been appointed, and shall be eligible for re-appointment. The Lieutenant-Governor may from

time to time accept the resignation of any such Commissioners or Commissioner, or may remove any such Commissioners or Commissioner for misconduct or neglect of duty, add to their number, and fill up vacancies occurring among them.

10. In addition to the Commissioners to be appointed or elected as aforesaid, the Magistrate of a district and the Magistrate in charge of a sub-division of a district, shall be ex-officio Commissioners of every Municipality situated within their respective jurisdictions, and it shall further be competent to the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint as a Commissioner of any such Municipality any officer in the service of Government holding a salaried office in the district in which the same is situate: provided that not more than one-third of the whole number of Commissioners shall be persons holding salaried offices in the service of Government, unless such persons be elected to be Commissioners under any of the provisions in this Act contained.

11. If at any time it shall appear to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to be advisable that a certain number of the Commissioners of any Municipality shall be elected by the rate-payers, it shall be competent to the said Lieutenant-Governor to take measures for the election of such Commissioners by the rate-payers, subject to such rules in regard to qualification, election, and discharge, as he may think fit. Subject to the provisions of Section 12 the persons so elected shall continue in office for the term of three years, or until their successors have been elected, and shall be eligible for re-election. The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time accept the resignation of any of the Commissioners so elected, or may remove any of such Commissioners for misconduct or neglect of duty, and may provide for filling up vacancies by election.

12. When Municipal Commissioners or any Ward Committee shall be for the first time appointed or elected in any Municipality, such number of the members thereof as the Commissioner of the Division may determine, and being not more than one-third of the whole, shall retire at the end of one year, and another equal number at the end of two years, and the rest at the end of three years, to be computed from the first day of the official year next following the date of the appointment or election of such Commissioners or Committee. The members who shall retire at the end of the first and

second years respectively shall be decided by lot. But the ex-officio members appointed under Section 10 of this Act shall not be liable to retirement under this Section. Any person appointed or elected to a vacancy caused by the withdrawal, or removal, or death of another member shall fill such vacancy for the unexpired remainder of the term for which the outgoing member, may have been elected or appointed. The Chairman shall keep a roll in which the names of the Commissioners shall be entered in order of seniority according to the dates of their appointment or election. In case of two or more Commissioners being appointed or elected on the same day, the Chairman shall decide the order of seniority between them.

13. The Magistrate of a district, or the Magistrate in charge of a sub-division, if delegated by the Magistrate for the purpose, shall be ex-officio Chairman of the Commissioners for any Municipality situate within the district or sub-division under his charge. The Commissioners shall elect their own Vice-Chairman, who shall hold office for one year from the date of his election, and who shall be eligible for re-election at the end of such year.

14. The Commissioners shall have and use a common seal, and shall have their names engraved thereon in legible characters in the English language, and also in the vernacular language of the district. All contracts entered into in respect of any sum exceeding twenty rupees shall be in writing, and shall be sealed with the common seal of the Commissioners, and on their behalf, in the presence of at least two of the Commissioners, one of whom shall be the Chairman, or in the absence of the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, who shall certify the same by affixing their signatures as witnesses at the foot of the instruments. All such contracts shall be varied or discharged in a similar manner.

15. The Commissioners shall sue and be sued in the name of their Chairman by the description of "The Chairman of the Commissioners of" and in such name so described, they shall be competent to hold property, movable and immovable, to them and their successors as a body corporate, and to convey the same and to enter into all necessary contracts for the purposes of this Act.

CHAPTER 2.

Property and Contracts of the Commissioners.

16. All public streets in any Municipality (not being private property) existing at the time this Act comes into operation, or which shall afterwards be made, and the pavements, stones, and other materials thereof, and also all erections, materials, implements, and other things provided for such streets, shall vest in and belong to the Commissioners and their successors. But it shall be competent to Government from time to time, by notification, to exclude any road or street from the operation of this Act, and to cancel such notification wholly or in part.

17. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to agree with the person or persons in whom the property in any street is vested, to take over the property therein, and after such agreement to declare, by notice in writing put up in any part of such street, that the same has become a public street. Thereupon such street shall vest in the Commissioners and their successors, and shall thenceforth be repaired and kept up out of the Municipal Fund.

Commissioners may with consent of owners take over and repair certain streets.

18. All or any hospitals, dispensaries, schools, rest-houses, markets, tanks, and wells, not being private property, or the property of a religious institution or society, and all medicines, furniture, and other articles appurtenant thereto, not being private property, which at the time this Act comes into operation in any town, shall be found therein, may, by notification of the Lieutenant-Governor, be vested in the Commissioners, and thereupon all endowments or funds belonging to such hospitals, dispensaries, schools, or rest-houses shall be transferred to and vested in the Commissioners as trustees, to hold and apply the same to the purposes to which such endowments and funds were lawfully applicable at the time of such transfer. Provided always that no such notification shall be issued until one month after the intention to transfer such property shall have been notified in English and in the vernacular language of the district in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor shall from time to time direct.

Existing hospitals, schools, rest-houses, &c., to be vested in the Commissioners.

19. The Commissioners may agree with the owners of any land for the purchase thereof for the purposes of this Act, and may sell any land not required for such purposes either together or in parcels, and the proceeds of such sale shall be applied for the purposes of this Act.

Power to purchase and sell lands.

20. When the Commissioners may be unable to agree with the owner of any land for the purchase thereof, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may, upon representation of the Commissioners, and after such enquiry as may be thought proper, declare that the land is needed for a public purpose, and may order proceedings for obtaining possession of the same for the Government, and for determining the compensation to be paid to the parties interested, according to any law now or hereafter to be in force for the acquisition of land for public purposes. On payment by the Commissioners of the compensation awarded, such land shall vest in them for the purposes of this Act.

Mode of ascertaining compensation for land, &c.

CHAPTER 3.

Their mode of transacting business.

21. The Commissioners shall keep an office where they shall meet for the transaction of business at least twice in every month, and as often as a meeting shall be called by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman, and all questions which may come before them at any meeting shall be decided by a majority.

Commissioners to keep an office for the transaction of business.

22. The Chairman, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman, shall preside at every such meeting, and in the absence of both the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, the Commissioners shall choose some one of their number to preside. In cases of equality of votes the President shall have a casting vote.

Who to preside at meetings of the Commissioners.

23. No business shall be transacted at a meeting, unless at least four Commissioners be present.

Quorum.

24. In any case of emergency, the Chairman, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman, shall exercise all the powers vested by this Act in the Commissioners. Provided that it shall not be lawful for the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman to exercise any power which it is by this Act expressly declared shall be exercised by the Commissioners at a meeting. Any Chairman or Vice-Chairman acting under this section shall inform the Commissioners thereof at the next meeting held thereafter.

The Chairman or Vice-Chairman to exercise, with certain exceptions, the powers of the Commissioners.

25. The Chairman shall from time to time appoint all such overseers, clerks, and subordinate officers and servants as he may think necessary and proper to assist in the execution of this Act, and may from time to time remove any of such persons and appoint others in their places. And out of the Municipal Fund he shall pay, or cause to be paid, such salaries to the said persons respectively, as may from time to time be determined by the Commissioners at a meeting; or, in case of absence on leave, such portion thereof as may appear to the Commissioners to be reasonable. He may, with the sanction of the Commissioners, make such rules as he may think fit as to the manner in which, and as to the persons by whom, all duties connected with the collection of the tax or the preparation of the assessment, shall be performed, provided such rules be in all respects consistent with the provisions in this Act contained. Provided that no salary amounting to more than one hundred and fifty rupees a month shall be assigned to any officer or clerk by Municipal Commissioners under this Act without the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division. He shall also take from every collector of Municipal taxes, duties, or tolls, such security for the sums collected by him as he may think proper.

CHAPTER 4.

Ward Committees.

26. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate, on the recommendation of the Commissioners at a meeting, to divide any Municipality into wards, and thereupon there shall be appointed for each ward not less than three persons qualified to be Commissioners, whether such persons be or be not Commissioners for the time being, to be members of the Ward Committee, and the said Magistrate may define the limits of the ward for which any Ward Committee may be appointed or elected. All question regarding the removal, resignation, and filling up vacancies among the members of Ward Committees shall be settled by the Commissioner at a meeting.

Power to appoint Ward Committees.

27. A Ward Committee shall exercise, within the limits of their ward, as defined by the Magistrate, all or any of the powers of Commissioners described in Sections 25, 52, 53, 61 to 68 inclusive, 113, 115, and in such sections of Part IX of this Act as shall be in force within the municipality, which the Commissioners at a meeting shall have delegated to them. Sections 21, 22, and 24 of the Act shall, as far as may be convenient, be applicable to Ward Committees.

28. The Chairman of each Ward Committee shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Commissioners, and each Ward Committee may, if it see fit, elect their own Vice-Chairman from among their own number.

CHAPTER 5.

General Provisions.

29. No Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee shall be personally liable for any contract made, or expense incurred by or on behalf of the Commissioners, but the funds, from time to time in the hands of the Commissioners, shall be liable for, and chargeable with, all contracts and expenses duly incurred as aforesaid. Every Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee shall be personally liable for any wilful misapplication of money entrusted to the Commissioners, to which he shall have been a party, and he shall be liable to be sued for the same.

30. No Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee, or servant of the Commissioners or Committee, shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract made with the Commissioners. And if any such person be so interested, he shall thereby become incapable of continuing in office or employment, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees. Provided always that no person by being a shareholder in, or member of, any incorporated or registered company, shall be disqualified from acting as a Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee by reason of any contract entered into between such company and the Commissioners. Nevertheless, it shall not be lawful for such shareholder or member to act as a Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee in any matter relating to any contract entered into between the Commissioners and such company.

PART III.—MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

CHAPTER 1.

Power of the Commissioners to impose Taxes, Duties, and Tolls.

31. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners of any Municipality at a meeting to impose, within the limits of such Municipality, any one or more of the following taxes, duties, and tolls, at such rate as the Commissioners shall see fit, not exceeding the maximum in any case hereinafter mentioned and prescribed:—But no tax duty or toll imposed by the Commissioners under this section shall

be levied until the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor shall have been obtained to such levy:—

(a)—An annual tax on persons residing in or owning property in the Municipality, according to the circumstances and the property to be protected of the persons liable to pay the same. Provided that no person who resides outside the limits of the Municipality shall be assessed according to his circumstances, but only in regard to the property which he possesses within the Municipality; and that the average annual tax on each holding shall not exceed Rs. 4 in Municipalities of the first class, and Rs. 2 in Municipalities of the second class.

(b)—A tax not exceeding $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the annual value of houses, buildings, and lands situated within the limits of the Municipality exceeding Rs. 6 per annum, to be paid by the owners thereof.

(c)—A tax on carriages, horses, and elephants, kept or used within the limits of the Municipality; and a fee on the registration of carts and other vehicles.

(d)—A tax on trades and callings carried on and exercised within the said limits.

(e)—A tax on processions, and any public ceremonies not exclusively religious, and requiring the attention of the police, and performed within the said limits.

(f)—Duties on articles entering the limits of the Municipality, or dues on articles sold at markets or hâts, according to a table of rates sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor, and subject to such rules and exceptions as the Lieutenant-Governor shall direct.

(g)—Tolls on vehicles and beasts of burden entering the limits of the Municipality, according to a scale sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor; and tolls on ferries within the said limits.

CHAPTER 2.

Taxes on persons.

32. When it shall have been determined that an annual tax on persons according to their circumstances and property shall be imposed under this Act in any Municipality, the Commissioners or the Ward Committee shall prepare an assessment in respect thereof upon the several persons liable to be assessed within the Municipality or Ward for which such Commissioners or Committee shall be appointed, and shall prepare a list which shall specify every parcel of land, house, or other holding on account of the occupation of which any person is liable to be assessed, the name of the person liable to be assessed in respect of each such holding, the trade, business, or other description of such person, and the amount payable quarterly by such person. It shall be competent to the Commissioners or to a Ward Committee or to the Magistrate to omit from the list prepared under this section any person who may by them or him be deemed too poor to be assessed to the tax leviable under this Chapter.

33. The Commissioners or the Ward Committee shall, if the Commissioners so decide, instead of preparing a new assessment for any year, revise and amend the assessment then in force.

Existing assessment may be revised.

34. When any assessment shall have been prepared, or shall have been revised and amended by any Ward Committee, such Ward Committee shall forthwith forward to the Commissioners the list containing the same, and such Commissioners shall examine, and, if necessary, amend and settle it.

Commissioners to examine assessment of Ward Committee.

35. When an assessment shall have been prepared, or revised and amended directly by any Commissioners, and not by a Ward Committee, such Commissioners shall forward to the Magistrate a list containing the same, and the Magistrate shall examine, and, if necessary, amend and settle it.

Magistrate may amend and settle assessment as made or revised by the Commissioners.

36. When the assessment in any Municipality shall have been so made and settled as provided by the preceding sections, the Magistrate shall sign the list, and shall cause one copy thereof, together with a notification in the form in Schedule (B) to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, and written in the language of the province in which such Municipality is situate, to be put up in some conspicuous place therein or in the division thereof for which such assessment has been made; and a written copy of the said list to be deposited in his own office. So soon as the copies of the list shall have been so hung up and deposited, public proclamation shall be made throughout such Municipality by beat of a drum notifying that such copies have been so hung up and deposited, and that the copy so deposited in the Magistrate's office is open to inspection.

Assessment to be published.

37. Unless and until revised and amended as herein is provided, every assessment, as settled under Section 34 or Section 35, shall be valid for three years, and until a new assessment shall be made. In case the occupant of any property included in any assessment shall be changed before a new assessment be made, the new occupant shall be liable in respect of such property for any portion of the amount so assessed which shall have become payable during his occupation; and after notification to such person, the Magistrate may cause his name to be substituted in the said list for the name of the former occupant.

Assessment to stand good for three years.

Change of occupation before a new assessment.

38. Whenever the period for which any assessment is valid, as provided in Section 37 of this Act, shall be about to expire, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, it shall be lawful for the Magistrate, instead of requiring any Commissioners or Ward Committee to prepare a new assessment, or to revise and amend the assessment then in force, to adopt the said assessment as the assessment for the year next following.

Power to adopt old assessment.

39. If no new assessment be made and published before the expiration of the first three months of any year, for which no assessment valid under the provisions of Section 37 shall be in force, the assessment which was in force at the close of the preceding year shall be deemed to be the assessment for the current year.

Old assessment to be continued if new not made.

40. As soon as possible after an assessment shall have been adopted under Section 38, or shall have taken effect for the current year under the last preceding section, the Magistrate shall, in the manner provided in Section 36 for giving public notice that copies of the list of assessment have been hung up and deposited, give public notice that the assessment in force at the close of the preceding year will continue to have effect during the current year, but it shall not be necessary to hang up fresh copies of such list; and every person whose assessment may be so continued shall be at liberty to appeal against such assessment as if it were a new assessment made upon him.

Notice of adoption of old assessment to be given.

41. Any person who shall have been assessed by any Commissioners, of whom the Magistrate has not been appointed a member, and who shall be dissatisfied with his assessment, or who shall dispute his occupation of any property, or his liability to be assessed, may appeal on unstamped paper to such Commissioners at a meeting; and in case such Commissioners shall not grant the prayer of such appeal, such Commissioners shall submit the decision of the matter to the Magistrate, and the Magistrate, after making such inquiries as he may deem necessary, by examination of the appellant on oath or solemn affirmation or otherwise, may confirm the assessment or amend the same. In case the Magistrate confirm the assessment, he may order that the appellant shall pay such reasonable costs as may have been incurred in the proceedings on his appeal. The decision of the Magistrate in such cases shall be final, and no objection shall be taken to any assessment, nor shall the liability of any person to be assessed be questioned in any other manner or by any other court. Provided that no appeal shall be received after the expiration of one month from the time of the notification of the assessment prescribed by Sections 36 or 40 or of the notification of the substitution of the name of an occupier under Section 37, unless the Magistrate, upon reasonable cause shown, shall extend the time for receiving such appeal.

Appeal from assessment made by Commissioners.

Limitation of appeal.

42. Any person who shall have been assessed by Commissioners of whom the Magistrate has been appointed a member, and who shall be dissatisfied with his assessment, or who shall dispute his occupation of any property or his liability to be assessed, may apply to the Commissioners for a review of the assessment so far as regards himself; and with regard to such applications, the Commissioners at a meeting shall proceed as the Magistrate is directed to proceed in Section 41.

Appeal against assessment when Magistrate a member of committee.